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THE CORRESPONDENCE
OF
RICHARD PORSON, M.A.

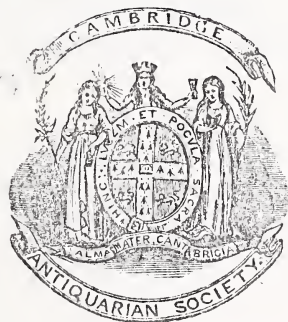
FORMERLY REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN
 THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Edited for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

BY

HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A.

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, AND REGISTRARY OF
 THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.



Cambridge:

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PREFACE.

THE larger and more valuable portion of the letters contained in the present volume is printed from the originals in the library of Trinity College. These were obtained by the College on Porson's death, with his other MSS. and books with MS. notes, which were purchased of his relatives for one thousand guineas. The whole mass of papers had not been disturbed since Dobree's death in 1825, until they were arranged and placed in their present condition in the year 1859. Though I was not entirely unprepared for the existence of the correspondence with foreign scholars, yet no mention had been made of it either when it became the property of the College, or subsequently when such large portions of the *Adversaria* were published by Monk, Blomfield, and Dobree. A supposition that Porson had received letters from Villoison and others is mentioned in Barker's *Literary Anecdotes* (ii. p. 5): but I believe the first announcement of the fact was made in the *Cambridge Essays* for 1857. Since then translations of several of the letters have been given by Mr J. S. Watson in his *Life of Porson*, published



in 1861. They are now printed from the originals, it is believed with accuracy.

The letters to the Rev. John Hailstone, Woodwardian Professor and afterwards Vicar of Trumpington, are in the possession of his nephew, the Rev. John Hailstone of Anglesey Abbey, and are printed by his kind permission.

Those which are described as being in the Editor's possession have been obtained from time to time at auctions, or from booksellers. What has already appeared in print has been collected, so that it is hoped that all the letters either to or by Porson that are known, whether in print or in MS., are here brought together.

I have spared no pains to produce absolute identity of each letter with the MS.: I have not ventured to correct errors in accents either in the Greek or French; and as most of the originals are accessible to all in the library of Trinity College, the accuracy or inaccuracy of the Editor may be easily tested.

Some apology may perhaps be deemed necessary for the unimportance of several of the letters: but in printing such a collection, it seems impossible to draw a line. And even those of least interest will give some fact in their writer's history which would not have been otherwise known,—where he was at a particular time, who his friends were, or the like. Moreover, if the Editor had omitted any that have already been printed



elsewhere, he would have laid himself open to the charge of carelessness.

I have had no hesitation as to reprinting here the letters on Sir John Hawkins's *Life of Johnson*, or those to Archdeacon Travis which were not reprinted in the collected volume of the *Letters to Travis*. The humour of the former and the power of the latter have not been surpassed in anything Porson wrote.

These letters afford ample proof of the estimation Porson was held in by foreign scholars, even before the publication of his *Euripides*. His Appendix to *Toup* seems to have at once placed him in the very highest rank of scholars in the opinion of all. I am afraid that he gave but a very scanty response to all the compliments paid him. His dislike of letter-writing—though the present volume affords sufficient evidence of how well he could write when he would—was almost morbid. Inquiries, compliments, presents of books, &c., seem to have been alike unacknowledged. Excepting in the case of Villoison, for whom he procured a copy of the *Grenville Homer*, this volume affords no evidence (but rather the contrary) that any one of the letters from foreign scholars ever met with a response from the Cambridge Professor. Eichstädt complains that when he had dedicated his *Diodorus Siculus* to the four leading scholars of the day, Wolf, Wyttenbach, Corai, and Porson, the first three had most kindly acknowledged the compliment—the last sent

not a word. Gail's and Tittmann's blandishments fell, I am afraid, upon a deaf ear. It is very comical to see Gail writing to Porson to find him two lads to educate under a tutor with his own son. Yet Porson in his earlier life was not so chary of his pen: and he should have recollected how kindly the veteran Ruhnken¹ had answered his own letter, written in 1783, when he was beginning his critical career, and the influence Bentley's letter to the young Hemsterhuis, when engaged on Julius Pollux, had had upon the career of the latter².

As an Appendix to the Correspondence I have inserted the paper Professor Lambert wrote before his death, and deposited in the library of Trinity College, giving an account of Porson's examination when a boy at Cambridge, and the letters respecting it from Carthew and Hewitt. The concluding very interesting letter from the late Rev. T. S. Hughes, respecting an interview he had while an undergraduate with Porson, was bought by me at an auction some years ago. Although it has already appeared in print, I think no apology is necessary for its accompanying the present collection.

¹ This letter was destroyed in the fire at Perry's in the year 1797. (See Kidd, p. xxxix. Dobree, *Aristoph.* p. ii.) Porson's own letter to Ruhnken ought still to be in existence; but inquiries recently made for it in Holland have led to no result. See Kidd's account of it, pp. xxxvi. xxxvii. Ruhnken in the *Bibl. Crit.* P. viii. p. 140, announced an edition of Æschylus, "a Rich. Porsono, V. Cl. de cujus acumine et doctrina bene nos sperare jubent egregia quædam specimina, privatim nobis cognita, nee dum in vulgus edita." Kidd, *ibid.*

² See the account of this from Ruhnken's *Elog. Hemsterh.* in Wordsworth's *Correspondence of Bentley*, II. p. 768.



In bringing these scattered letters together, I cannot but express a hope that the critical writings of Porson, which have never been collected, and are only to be found in books now scarce, or difficult of access, may one day also be reprinted and published in a volume. His Notes on Xenophon, Appendix to Toup, and Collation of the Harleian MS. of the Odyssey, are not contained in Mr Kidd's *Tracts and Criticisms of Porson*. The notes on Hesychius and the Greek Prose Authors, which still remain in MS. in the library of Trinity College, would form a most appropriate accompaniment. Perhaps we may hope to see this done at the expense of Porson's own University.

CAMBRIDGE,
December 7, 1866.

ERRATUM.

Page 111, line 2, for Mr Goodall read Mrs Goodall.



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CORRESPONDENCE
OF
RICHARD PORSON, M.A.

I.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD TO R. PORSON.¹

In Prometheus Vincitum.

v. 73. Legendum est, ut videtur, et distinguendum hoc modo:

...καπιθουξω γε προς-

-χωρε'κατω...

Similis διχοτομη in ver. 67 invenitur².

v. 106. Sensui magis consuleretur, si ita locum concinnares:

Αλλ' ουτε σιγαν, ουτε μη σιγαν τυχαις

Οιον μεν εν ταισδ' εστι.

Vide Soph. *Elect.* ver. 223. 309. Plura conradere supervacaneum.

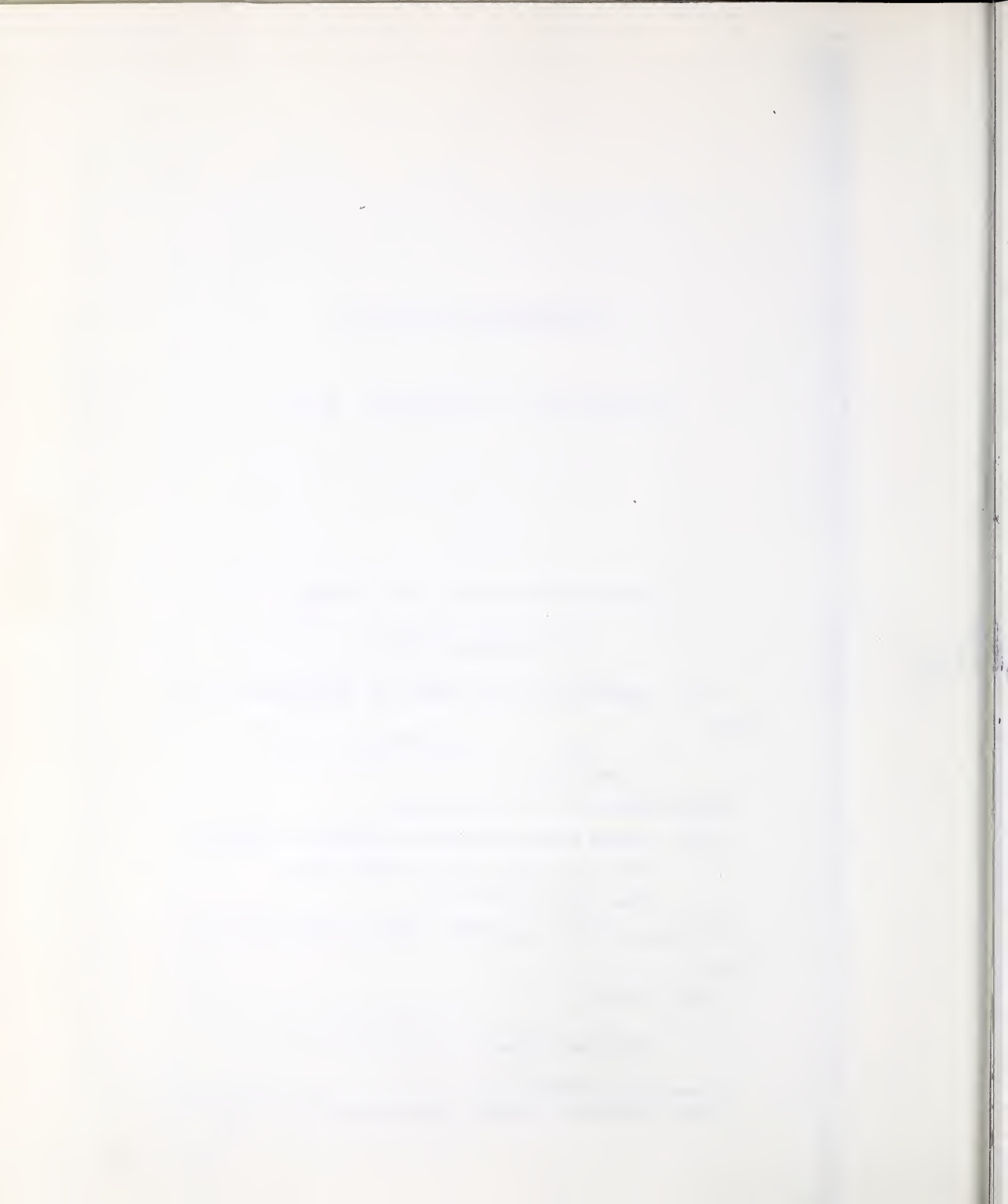
v. 112. Mallem

...αμπλακηματων τινω

Υπαιθριος, δεσμοις τε πασσαλευτος ων.

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

² [Hanc 'disjunctionem non patiuntur tragici senarii.' R. P. ad Hec. 719.]



Sententiæ vim addit, at duplex illud epithetum *ασυνδεδεμενον* sane est insuavius.

v. 240 [249 Blomf.]. Pone comma post *Ζηνι*¹. Huic distinctioni favent præcedentia.

v. 262 [271 Blomf.]. *Ελαφρον κ.τ.λ.* Ita Terentius:
Facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus.

And. II. i. 9.

v. 378 [386 Blomf.]. *Οργης νοσουσης εισιν ιατροι λογοι.*

Hunc *τοπον* expressit Euripides:

Εισιν δ' επωδαι, και λογοι θελκτηριοι.

Φανησεται τι τηςδε φαρμακον νοσου. *Hippol.* 478.

Fusius Horatius:

Fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus?

Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem

Possis, et magnam morbi deponere partem.

Laudis amore tumes? sunt certa piacula, quæ te

Ter pure lecto poterunt recreare libello. *Ep.* I. i. 33.

Græcis exemplariis præluxit Romanus vates; at in *imitationibus* suis ad hunc locum palmam omnibus præripuit noster *Poppius*.

v. 399 [406 Blomf.]. Lege *δακρυσιστακτων*, et illud *ραδινων* superfluum est, et metrum impedit. Certe a textu eliminandum est. Sic locum refingerem:

Δακρυσιστακτων δ' απ' οσσων

Λειβομενον ρεος παρειαν

Νοταις ετεγξε παγαις.

Ed. Steph. v. 421 [436 Blomf.]. De sensu et connexionē hujusce loci videat alius. Ita ipse lego:

Ατλανθ', ως αιεν υπειροχον σθενος

Και γαιαν, ουρανιον τε πολον

Νωτοις υποβασταζει.

Nunc demum recto talo stat locus.

¹ [Sic cod. D. Reg. Par. ap. Blomf.]



v. 524 [545 Blomf.]. Omnino legendum, ut cum sua antist. recte procedat:

Αλλα μοι τοδ' εμμενοι κ.τ.λ.

v. 526 [546 Blomf.]. Ηδν τι. *dulce aliquid*. Hinc obiter corrigendus est error interpretum primum Theocriti versum male intelligentium:

Αδν τι το ψιθυρισμα και ἁ πιτυς, αιπολε, τηνα,

Α ποτι ταις παλαισι, μελισδεσαι.

Ita in posterum discant reddere:

Dulce quid susurrus (fontis scil.) *et pinus, O! pastor caprarie, ista,*

Quæ est juxta fontes, sonat.

v. 532 [555 Blomf.]. Nescio an versus hinc non exciderit, et hic sequenti conjungendus sit, ut strophe et ant. sibi invicem respondeant.

Ed. Stanl. v. 606 [626 Blomf.]. Lego et distinguo:

...παθειν·

τι μοι χρα· τι φαρμακον νοσου

Δειξον.....χρα i. e. *nuncia* mihi.

v. 684 [704 Blomf.]. Mallem sic:

ει δ' εχεις ειπειν ο μοι

Λοιπον πονων...

v. 711 [737 Blomf.]. Locus hoc modo fortasse melius refingi potest.

Οις μη πελαν δει σ'· αλλ' ἀλιστονοις ποδας

Χριμπτουσα ραχιασιν εκπερα χθονα.

v. 916 [953 Blomf.]. Bene Stanleius, quod legendum censuerit *πισυνος*· cætera infelicius. Versus totus ita concinnandus est, ne metri ratio laboret:

Πισυνος, τινασσων πυρπνοον εν χερων βελος.

v. 1038 [1075 Blomf.]. Anne melius?

...σοφῳ γαρ αισχρον ἐστ' ἁμαρτανειν.



v. 1070 [1107 Blomf.]. Ad hunc modum Terentius :
 ...sed dico tibi,
 ' Ne temere facias; neque tu hoc dicas, tibi non prædictum.
 Cave. *And.* 1. 2. penult.

v. ult. Potius imperativo :

εσορα μ' ὡς εκδικα πασχω.

Ita ver. 92. *Ιδεσθε μ' οία προς θεων πασχω θεος.*

In S. contra T.

v. 110 [104 Blomf.]. Legendum arbitror *αν ποτ'*—leni spiritu. *Si* bene quid de te merui, &c. Virg. *Æn.* IV. 317.

v. 125 [117 Blomf.]. Pessime quidam legunt *φοβον*. Recepta lectio non est temere solicitanda.

v. 218 [197 Blomf.]. Metri ratio transpositionem postulat ad hunc modum :

-χαλα βρετη, θεοις πισυνος, νιφαδος ὅτ' ὁ-

Strophen videas.

v. 233 [213 Blomf.]. Strophe præcedens *κακοισιν* efflagitat.

v. 245 [225 Blomf.]. Illic versus manum emendatricem considerat.

v. 382 [372 Blomf.]. Melius legas—*ον τ' εν πυλαις*.

v. 487 [477 Blomf.]. Versus ita ordinandus est :

...ευτυχειν ω

Προμαχ' εμων δομων—

nec jam omnia in priori versu recte se habent.

v. 530 [521 Blomf.]. Lege *προσθε* propter strophen.

v. 602 [593 Blomf.]. Omnino reponendum :

...δεινος ὃς θεους σεβειν.

Elegantissimus simul, usitatissimusque *αττικισμος*; quem si exemplis congerendis affirmare aggrederer, nasuto lectori statim odiosus essem.



v. 738 [728 Blomf.]. Laborat versus: ita concinnandus est:

Οποσαν αν και φθιμενοις κατεχειν.

v. 846 [840 Blomf.]. Mallem επιπτε: si vero placeat recepta lectio, cave reddas, ut vulgo reddunt interpretes.

v. 868 [860 Blomf.]. Locus male distinguitur: ita potius:

Ισμηνη·

Θρηνον αδελφον ουκ αμβιβωλως

Οιμαι σφ' ερατων εκ βαθυκολπων

Στηθεων ήσειν, αλγος επαξιον.

v. 956 [947 Blomf.]. Lege, si me satis audias:

Υπο δε χωματι¹ γας.

Ironiæ species, tristissimi desperantisque animi verus affectus: cui non dissimile Virgilianum illud, auro contra æstimandum:

Quin age et ipsa manu felices erue silvas:

Fer stabulis inimicum ignem &c. *Geo.* IV.

v. 1028 [1022 Blomf.]. Ita legendi et disponendi sunt hi duo versus:

Ουτω πετεινων τονδ' υπ' οιωνων δοκει

Αφ' ατιμως τ' ονπιτιμιον λαβειν.

Felicissima, ut opinor, conjectura citra fastum tragicum, quem vetus lectio præ se fert. Similiter in eodem argumento Sophocles:

Εαν δ' ακλανστον, αταφον. *Antig.* 29.

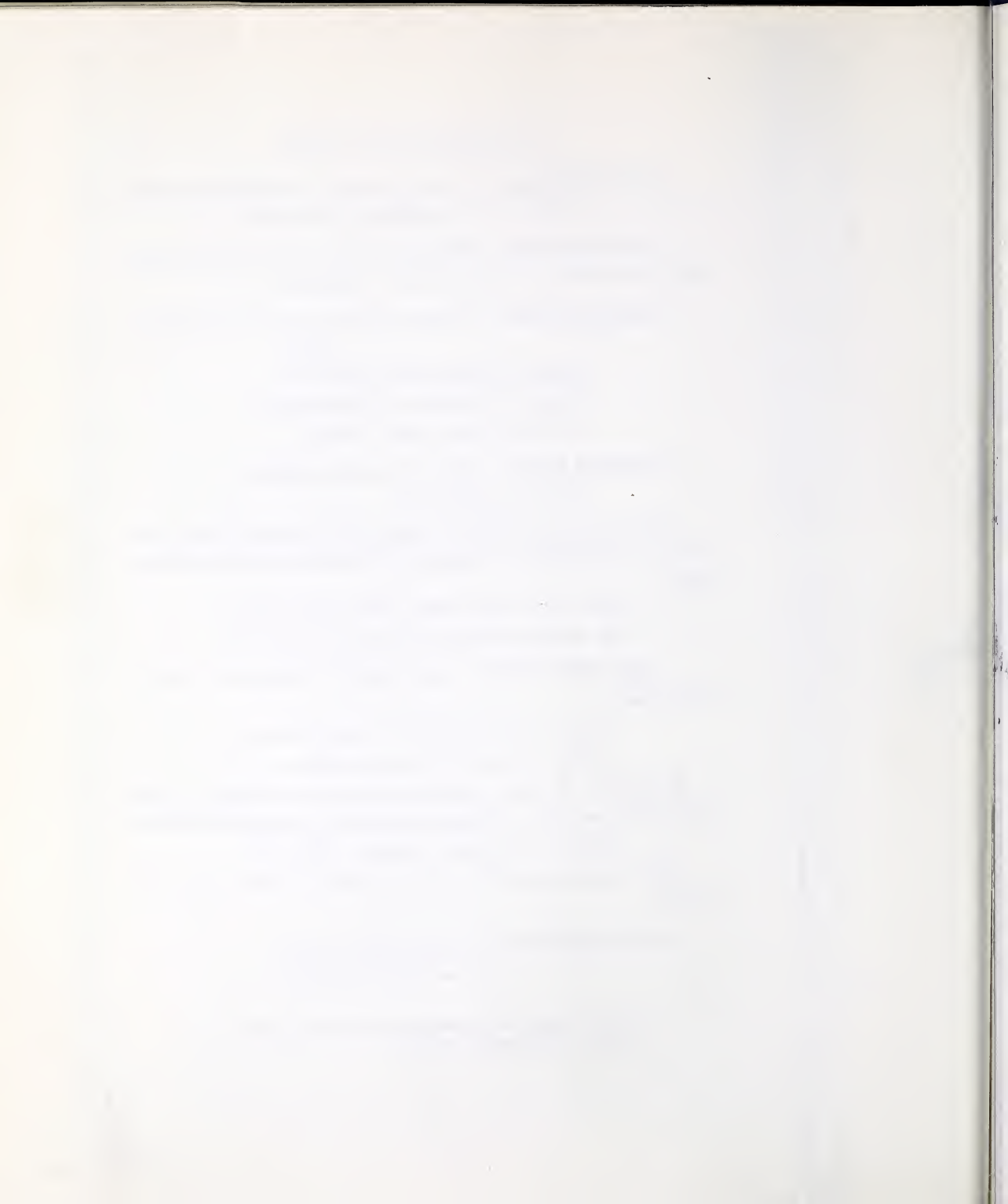
vide Longin. περι Υψ. c. 3. non longe ab initio. [p. 9. ed. Toup.].

v. 1073 [1068 Blomf.]. Reponendum censeo:

...τιν' ουν ταυτα πιθοιτο²;

¹ [sic 'ex ingenio' Blomfieldius, quem vide ad locum.]

² [τίς ἂν ταῦτα πίθοιτο; R. P.]



...Pawson Gilbertus Wakefield S. D.

Cum, Cantabrigiæ nuper commorans¹, te, juvenis præstantissime, novam Æschyli, summi poetæ, editionem apparare intellexerim, consilium statim cepi meas notulas tecum communicare. Imperfectæ cum sint, mihi utpote adolescentulo academico decem abhinc annis exaratæ, æqui bonique accipias velim. Tunc temporis Stanleii editione, quam mihi suppeditavit nostri collegii bibliotheca, usus sum; nunc autem non aliam habeo, præter quam, accurante Aldo, in lucem protulit Henricus Stephanus². Aliæ observationes quædam in Persas, Agamemnonem, et Chœphoras, quæ solæ supersunt, mox sequentur, quamprimum gratas tibi futuras esse noverim. Vale, vir eruditissime! et in Casauboni, Bentleique laudes strenue festina.

Dabam Warringtoniæ in agro Lancastriensi VIII. id. Maii. [1783].

II.

R. PORSON to WALTER WHITER³.

DEAR WHITER,

There has been a report hereabouts, which I hope is not true, that Mortlock has had a tumble. However lest this report should be true, I have enclosed two five guinea notes, which I wish you would immediately carry to Mortlock to change, the event of which proceeding will either fully justify or fully confute the suspicions which I have heard hinted. I leave it to your own wisdom to find out proper methods of sending the money if you get it. I have got for you, if you

¹ [This fixes the date of this letter to the year 1783, as Wakefield visited Cambridge in April that year, and the Warrington academy, from which he dates, was broken up in the autumn. See Wakefield's *Memoirs* (ed. 2) i. p. 488. Porson was then a middle Bachelor.]

² Hoc te eo admonitum volui quod in versuum Prom. Vinet. numero designando errores quosdam mihi admisisse videor.

³ [From the original formerly in the possession of Dawson Turner, Esq.]



want them, the following books, viz. *Gregorius de Dialectis Koenii* and *Eldiki suspitionum specimen*. As for news, I know none, save that Mrs A——d¹ and Fox are exceedingly intimate, and that Mr Huntingford, “a very shallow fellow,” has published an Apology for his *Monstrophics*, which is almost as bad as his *Monstrophics*. I shall perhaps give some brief remarks on his nonsense in Maty’s next review².

I am, &c.,

R. PORSON.

Essex Court, No. 5, July 31st, 1784.

Addressed Rev. W. Whiter, Clare Hall, Cambridge.

III.

R. PORSON to the GENTLEMAN’S MAGAZINE³.

“To attemper our admiration, he has however thought fit to note the shunbers even of this great genius—and this not in a style of perfunctory disquisition, but with such a degree of asperity as critics discover when they are criticising the works of a rival.” HAWKINS v. JOHNSON, 442.

Aug. 3. [1787].

MR URBAN,

Have you read that divine book, the “*Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.* by Sir John Hawkins, Knt.?” Have you done any thing but read it since it was first published? For my own part, I scruple not to declare, that I could not rest till I had read it quite through, notes, digressions, index, and all;—then I could not rest till I had gone over it a second time. I begin to think that increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on⁴; for I have been reading it ever since. I am now in the midst of the sixteenth perusal; and still I discover new beauties. I can

¹ [Armstead.]

² [See this in Kidd’s *Tracts and Criticisms of Porson*, p. 48.]

³ [From the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, Aug. 1787, p. 652. Reprinted in Kidd’s *Tracts and Criticisms of Porson*, 1815.]

⁴ [*Hamlet*, I. 2. 144] Kidd.



think of nothing else; I can talk of nothing else. In short, *my mind is become tumid, and longs to be delivered of those many and great conceptions*¹ with which it has laboured since I have been through a course of this most perfect *exemplar* of biography. The compass of learning, the extent and accuracy of information, the judicious criticisms, the moral reflections, the various opinions, legal and political, to say nothing of that excess of candour and charity that breathe through the work, make together such a collection of sweets, that the sense aches² at them. To crown all, *the language is refined to a degree of immaculate purity, and displays the whole force of turgid eloquence*³. Johnson, to be sure, was thought for a while to have a knack at life-writing; but who, in his senses, would compare him to our Knight? Sir Thomas Urquhart, in the account of Crichton, (which the Knight has given us, 304. because it is so intimately connected with Johnson's life,) *hondersponders* it pretty well; but even he must yield the palm.

Read Hawkins once, and you can read no more,
For all books else appear so mean, so poor;
Johnson's *no* more; but still persist to read,
And Hawkins will be all the books you need⁴.

Sir John has, in his own person, verified a reflection of Johnson's upon that charming writer Sir Richard Blackmore (and he too was knight and bookmaker), "He wrote on as he had written before, and neither turned aside to soften his critics by civility, nor repress them by confutation." See also what our biographer says to the same purpose, but in terms much more elegant, 349. Now observe, Mr Urban, how exactly this has been Sir John's case. The witlings and critics of the day combined to run down that excellent book the *History of Music*,

¹ Hawkins v. Johnson, 259.

² [*Othello*, iv. 2. 70.]

³ Hawkins v. Johnson, 367.

⁴ [Altered from a passage in the Duke of Buckingham's *Essay on Poetry*.] Kidd.



in five volumes quarto; and their malice prevailed so effectually, for some time, that people who had any regard for their reputation were ashamed to have the book, or to know any thing about it. But Sir John was steady to his resolution; *he wrote as he had written before*; and presented the publick with this last best gift¹, which not only sells itself, but is the cause of selling the Knight's other works. *How was my heart dilated, as my friends can testify it was, with the news of this Life being translated into the Russian language*²! I am credibly informed, that since the publication of this Life, a copy of the *History of Music* has risen, first from half a guinea to twelve and six pence, next to fifteen shillings, nay, that even a guinea has been paid for a set handsomely bound in morocco. So that the bookseller, instead of losing two hundred and fifty pounds, is likely to lose not above two hundred and thirty, or two hundred and forty, at most.—I beg pardon, Mr Urban, for this rapture. But I cannot govern my imagination, whenever I think or speak of that great man. However, as I disapprove of general criticism, I will try to check my enthusiasm, and point out some few of the numberless beauties that shine through this inimitable performance. Of the Knight's learning, which some profane critics have been hardy enough to question, no Zoilus will dare to doubt in future, when he learns, from the *Life of Johnson*, 4. that *struma* signifies *the king's evil*; and, from a long Latin note, that other people have been afflicted with it besides the Doctor. But the passages quoted from Latin authors are numerous, though, it must be owned, very happily applied, 19. from *Erasmus's Colloquies*, to prove that dutiful children wait upon their parents: 312. from Archbp. Peccham; 347. a new quotation from *Ovid.*; 470. we are informed, to our unspeakable comfort, that to *appose* means to *put questions*; and this is

¹ [Milton, *P. L.* v. 19.]

² *This was told me, but the fact wants confirmation.* Hawkins v. Johnson, 250.



cleared up beyond doubt by seven lines from Ingulphus¹. 505. 581. Next come Magna Charta and Justinian's Institutes. Of Magna Charta Sir John has the same opinion with that loyal subject Oliver Cromwell, whose poetry on the occasion is well known. But the Knight, as his manner is, has greatly improved upon Old Noll's language. Besides these damning proofs, the work abounds in such flowers as these: *Temp. Car. I. Temp. Car. II. Dictamen. Verbatim et literatim. Sui generis. Notanda. Vide supra in not. Ex relatione PETER Flood. Exemplars. Quoad the person. Evidentia rei. Ex cathedra. Testamentary dispositions in extremis. Inops consilii.* I should be glad, after this, to see the wretch that will dispute Sir John's Latin. As for his Greek, the proofs are not so many, but equally strong.

And when one's proofs are aptly chosen,
Three are as valid as three dozen.

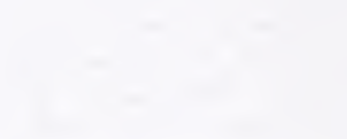
318. 562. *myops or near-sighted persons. Seized with a paralysis.* 461. Νύξ γὰρ ἐρχεται. The meaning is (says Sir John) *For the night cometh.* And so it is, Mr. Urban. I should now go on to the other beauties of this book, but I am distracted with the variety of subjects that call for notice, and consequently for admiration. One particular I must mention. Whoever buys this Life, buys the pith and marrow of Johnson at the same time; for the Knight has, with great art, inserted in his work the substance of the ten volumes. I cannot but laugh when I think what simpletons the booksellers are to sell the Life separately from the Works. Do they expect that any body will buy, at a great price, in ten volumes, what he may have so much cheaper in one? Never was a king in Christendom better bit than they are². I shall take my leave at present; but next

¹ Some people may enviously suggest, that for this citation the Knight is indebted to his most dutiful son and squire, in whose *Life of Ruggle*, p. lviii. it occurs; but I cannot see what they would get by it, if the fact were allowed. Is it not all in the family? and with whom can a man make free, if not with his relations?

² [1 *Hen. IV.* II. 1. 16.]

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month, if you have room to spare, I shall resume the pleasing task of criticising this delightful book. I shall display its beauties; I shall vindicate it from the objections of the envious and ignorant; for such there are; and you, Mr Urban, I fear, have not done justice to the Knight's merit. Lastly, with all due deference, I shall beg leave to propose a few corrections and amendments. It is doubtless of the utmost importance to know what alterations have been made in the second edition; I shall therefore give the reader a collation of the principal passages where I have noted any variation. No apology needs surely to be made for descending to such seemingly minute particulars.—The different editions of so valuable a book have full as good a right to be collated as the MSS. of a musty old classic, the editions of Shakespeare, or even of Ignoramus¹ itself. In a statue from the hand of Phidias, I would not, if I could help it, have a single toe-nail amiss². And, since the smallest speck is seen on snow³, I am persuaded that the Knight himself will not be displeased with a freedom which proceeds solely from esteem.

SUNDRY WHEREOF.

IV.

R. PORSON to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE⁴.

It is my wish, my plan,
To lose no drop of that immortal man.

Garrick ex relatione SIR JOHN HAWKINS, 195.

Sept. 17, [1787].

MR URBAN,

There was an ancient sage Philosopher⁵, by name Aristotle, whose soul has since transmigrated into Lord Monboddo.

¹ [See note below, p. 21.]

² [See Foote's *Taste*.] Kidd.

³ [Gay, fab. xi.] Kidd.

⁴ [From the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Sept. 1787, p. 751.]

⁵ [*Hudibras*, P. I. Canto ii. l.]



An admirer of this same Aristotle said, that "he was the scribe of Nature, dipping his pen into the mind." The Greek¹, an Oxford scholar of my acquaintance informs me, is the motto to the Variorum Shakespeare. This FORCIBLE AND JUST EXPRESSION is vastly like what Garrick says in Sir John's excellent book, 443. *Shakespeare, when he sat down to write, dipped his pen into his own heart.* Might we not say of the Knight with equal force and justice, "that he is the clerk of biography, dipping his pen into the *Statutes at large*?" Since I had the pleasure of writing to you, Mr Urban, I have been listening to the opinions of your readers on the subject of my letter, and I find that the greater part of them treat it with ridicule or neglect. *The supercilious lip of scorn protruded itself*, 564. But I have at the same time received the flattering news that Sir John himself (*satis est EQUITEM mihi plaudere*²) is highly pleased with my well-meant, though humble attempts, to illustrate and vindicate his writings; attempts, let me tell you, by no means needless; for in these licentious times, when

The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum³————

the very school⁴ take a pride to gird⁴ at their elders and betters. I protest what I am going to relate is an absolute fact. Soon after the publication of Sir John's book, a parcel of Eton boys, not having the fear of God before their eyes, &c. instead of playing truant, robbing orchards, annoying poultry, or performing any other part of their school exercise, fell foul in print⁵ upon his Worship's censure of Addison's *middling style*, and even sneered at the story of the Quaker, which I hold to be as good a thing as any in the volume. But what can you expect,

¹ [Auctor incertus apud Suid. in v. 'Ἀριστοτέλης.] Dobree.

² [Hor. Serm. i. x. 76.] Kidd.

³ [Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, i. 3. 30.] Kidd.

⁴ [2 *Hen. IV.* i. 2. 6.]

⁵ See the *Microcosm*, No. xxxvi. p. 407.



as Lord Kaimes justly observes, from a school where boys are taught to rob on the highway? In my last, I promised you a collation of the two editions of Sir John's work; but this I shall at present defer, and only give you my remarks on a variation of which you have already taken notice in your Magazine for June, p. 522.

In this age, which is so sharp-sighted in detecting forgery, I may perhaps be carried away by the prevailing rage; but I cannot help thinking, that the whole addition in pages 585—6 is spurious, and did not proceed from the pen of Sir John Hawkins. The Knight's style is clear and elegant; this account, cloudy, inconsistent, and embarrassed. But I shall content myself with asking a few queries upon this important paragraph.

Qu. I. Would a writer, confessedly so exact in his choice of words as the Knight, talk in this manner: While he was preparing—an accident happened—? As if one should say of that unfortunate divine, Dr Dodd, an *accident* proved fatal to him; he *happened* to write another man's name, &c.

Qu. II. Would not Sir John have told us the name of the person who is so darkly described in this narration? He is not usually backward in mentioning people's names at full length, where anything is to be said to their credit.

Qu. III. Would he not have told us something more about the important paper of a public nature, which he missed after receiving a visit from Mr Anonymous; or would he not rather have inserted it in the Life, as it probably would have filled a page or two?

Qu. IV. Where was this parchment-covered book, which Sir John *happened* to lay his fingers upon? was it lying carelessly about in the room, or *concealed in a desk*? In short, was it in such a place that a common acquaintance, as I suppose Mr Anonymous is represented, could have easily carried it off?

Qu. V. How did Johnson learn (not surely from his eye-



sight), before the Knight could convey his prize away (*CONVEY the Wise it call*¹), that his friend was taking such kind care of his property? You see, Mr Urban, how miserably this story hangs together.

Qu. VI. If the fact was exactly as it is here stated, how came Johnson to be so exceedingly provoked, that, as we are left to collect from the sequel, the Knight durst not approach him till he was appeased by a penitential letter?

Qu. VII. What is become of this penitential letter? and how happens it to be omitted, if such a letter was ever written? Sir John would certainly have *fed us with so nourishing a morsel* (46) in a genuine account of this *accident*, partly to swell the volume, and partly to furnish the world with a *perfect model of precatory eloquence*, 270.

Qu. VIII. Would not the Knight also have favoured us with Johnson's answer in detail, without apologizing for the omission, by saying, that it would render him suspected of inexcusable vanity? If the answer was, as the defenders of the authenticity of this paragraph, I am told, affirm it was, *melius est penituisse quam nunquam peccasse*, it must be owned that it is enough to make anybody vain. I shall attempt a translation for the benefit of your mere English readers: *There is more joy over a sinner that repenteth than over a just person that needeth no repentance*². And we know from an authority not to be disputed, that *Johnson was a great lover of penitents*. Life, p. 406.

God put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy [Johnson's] love,
Pleading so wisely in excuse of it.

2 *Hen. IV.* [iv. 5. 179.]

Having, I flatter myself, fairly got rid of this interpolation, I shall venture to hint my sentiments upon a contrary fault, an omission. In the Life, p. 460, 461, we have an ample descrip-

¹ [*Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 3. 27.]

² [St Luke xv. 7.]

tion of a watch that Johnson bought for seventeen guineas; but, just as we expect some important consequence from this solemn introduction, the history breaks off, and suddenly opens another subject. Now, Mr Urban, some days ago I picked up a printed octavo leaf, seemingly canceled and rejected. It was so covered with mud and dirt, that I could only make out part of it, which I here send you, submitting it to better judgment, whether this did not originally fill the chasm that every reader of taste and feeling must at once perceive in the history of the watch. It is more difficult to find a reason why it was omitted. But I am persuaded that the person, who is the object of Sir John's satire, was so hurt at the home truths contained in it, that he tampered with the printers to have it suppressed.

FRAGMENT.

* * * * * " And here, touching this watch already by me mentioned, I insert a notable instance of the craft and selfishness of the Doctor's Negro servant. A few days after that whereon Dr Johnson died, this artful fellow came to me, and surrendered the watch, saying at the same time, that his master had delivered it to him a day or two before his demise, with such demeanour and gestures, that he did verily believe that it was his intention that he, namely Frank, should keep the same. Myself knowing that no sort of credit was due to a black domestic and favourite servant, and withal considering that the wearing thereof would be more proper for myself, and that I had got nothing by my trust of executor save sundry old books, and coach-hire for journeys during the discharge of the said office; and further reflecting on what I have occasion elsewhere to mention, *viz.* that, since the abolishing general warrants, *temp. Geo. III.* no good articles in this branch can be had any longer in England, I took the watch from him, intending to have it appraised by my own jeweller, a very honest and expert artificer,



and, in so doing, to have bought it as cheap as I could for myself, let it cost what it would. Upon my signifying this my intention to Frank, the impudent Negro said, 'he plainly saw there was no good intended for him;' and in anger left me. He then posted to my colleagues the other executors; and there being in the people of this country a general propensity to humanity, notwithstanding all my exertions to counteract the same both in writing¹ and otherwise; this being the case, I say, he had found means to prepossess them so entirely in his favour, that they snubbed me, and insisted with me that I should make restitution. Finally, though perhaps I should not have been amenable to any known judicature by keeping the watch, I consented, being compelled thereto, to let this worthless fellow retain that testimony of his master's ill-directed benevolence *in extremis*." * * * *

You perceive, Mr Urban, that in these remarks I have been content humbly to imitate the Knight. He has, to the eternal honour of true criticism, thrown out some interpolations, and recovered some additional passages in his edition of Johnson's Works. Of the first sort is the concluding sentence of the Preface to *Shakespeare*, which Sir John, purely by his own judgement and sagacity, saw was spurious, and had been inserted, without Dr Johnson's consent or knowledge, in order to pay one Steevens a compliment. This being, as doubtless it was, Sir John's opinion, I cannot see why his enemies should cry out so loudly upon this falsification, as they call it. They say that Sir John, in order to give some colour to this fraudulent omission, pretends to print from the first edition, which wants this paragraph; though at the same time he follows the last editions throughout the rest of the Preface. They say, besides, that personal quarrel and private spleen—but what signifies it

¹ See Sir John's proofs, that every prisoner ought to be convicted, and every convict hanged, 521—3.

what such fellows say? In the other part of criticism Sir John is equally eminent. He has restored to Johnson what a less acute critic never would have restored; the Apotheosis of Milton and the Review of Burke. And here again come those impudent wits, and tell us, with a sneer, that these were not written by Johnson, but one by Guthrie and the other by Mr. Murphy. I am told, indeed, that Mr. Murphy has owned the Review of Burke to be his. But I must beg his pardon for acquiescing in the decision of the Knight, rather than in Mr. Murphy's assertion.

Dares he think his bare word so proper to decide as
The delicate taste of JUSTICE MIDAS¹?

A few more instances of Sir John's critical discernment I shall reserve for next month.

SUNDRY WHEREOF.

V.

R. PORSON to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE².

"My character cannot be completely ruined, till myself step forward in its defence."
Ex ore SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

Oct. 26. [1787.]

Mr URBAN,

Two canons of criticism are undisputed³; that an author cannot fail to use the best possible word on every occasion, and that a critic cannot chuse but know what that word is. And if these rules hold good in words, why not in sentences? These points being granted, it follows, that whenever Sir John Hawkins, in quoting any part of Johnson's Works, adopts a reading different from the editions, it is to be replaced in the text, and the other discarded. Now to apply. We read in the

¹ You have read about Justice Midas, Mr Urban. He was an excellent judge of music; and gold-headed canes as well as gold watches stuck to his fingers wherever he went. [Farce of *J. Midas*.] Kidd.

² [From the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct. 1787, p. 847.]

³ Note on the *Dunciad*, II. 1.



vulgar editions of London, Vol. xi. p. 319. "And fix'd on Cambria's solitary shore." But how much better is Sir John's reading (56)! "And fix'd in Cambria's solitary shore." I would not believe that Johnson wrote otherwise, though Johnson himself should affirm it. Again, in the last number of *The Rambler*, Vol. vii. p. 395. Johnson says, or is made to say, "I have endeavoured to refine our language to *grammatical purity*." How tame, dull, flat, lifeless, insipid, prosaic, &c. is this, compared to what the Knight has substituted (291)—*grammar and purity*! A fine instance of the figure *Hen dia duoin*! like Virgil's *pateris et auro*¹; or like—but I will not overpower you with my learning; or, more properly speaking, with my *lettered ignorance*; for that is the statutable phrase, and so it ought to have been printed in the verses on Levett, Vol. xi. p. 366. upon the authority of the Knight (555), instead of *lettered arrogance*. *Lettered ignorance* is a beautiful *oxymoron*, and hints that people who affect to be men of learning, may be very ignorant notwithstanding. Examples, I suppose, will occur to every reader. Here I cannot help hazarding, though somewhat out of its place, a conjecture of my own upon a passage in Sir John's work (311), "Among men of real learning there is but one opinion—" Ought it not to be, "Among *us* men of real learning"—? In the same *Rambler*, Johnson says, "On this part of my work I look back with pleasure, which no blame or praise of man shall diminish or augment." Here the Knight has excelled himself. He has made an emendation hardly inferior to some of Warburton's upon Shakespeare, and, by throwing out two idle words, has restored the sentence to its original vigour—"no praise of man shall diminish or augment." From this passage, thus corrected, we learn that praise, when bestowed by some people, is a disgrace; a truth which the world never thoroughly perceived before some executors of their friend's fame appeared. Critics in a dead

¹ [Virg. *Geo.* ii. 192.] Kidd.



language, when they dislike the common text, quarrel with the careless or faithless transcribers. My spleen is not less moved by those negligent, or worse than negligent, rogues, the printers; who have given us, in the preface to Johnson's *Dictionary*, Vol. ix. p. 221. the following paragraph: "—In gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable, that in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified." Now would you believe, Mr. Urban, that not a word of this is genuine? No. The true reading, or nearly the true reading (for the Knight (344) has not favoured us with the exact words) runs thus: "So near perfection have I brought this Dictionary, that, upon a review of it, previous to my drawing up the preface, I am unable to detect the casual omission of more than one article, the appellative OCEAN." You, I dare say, Mr. Urban, and many others, had no more wit than to imagine that Johnson was rather confessing his weakness than exulting in his strength; that he meant to show how the most common things may escape our notice, and therefore says, "In reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified." See, Sir, how grievously you were mistaken. Johnson, in the sentence we have retrieved, boasts of the perfection to which he has brought his work, in the modest style of *Exegi monumentum*—: and it was not the word SEA unexemplified that made the single fault, but the appellative OCEAN omitted.

The next part of my task I would gladly decline, of proposing some corrections in Sir John's work. I shudder at my own rashness; but, since I have begun, it is too late to retreat¹. P. 384, "I once travelled with Richardson in the Fulham stage-coach." Tell me the truth, Mr. Urban, is there not something in this sentence that grates upon your round and religious ears? If the date of the fact were settled, I should pronounce at once, that Sir John wrote, "*My own coach being out of order*, I once

¹ [See the *Letters to Travis*, p. 19.]

travelled"—A like omission has happened (419), "I retired and staid in the outer room to take him home." Read boldly, "to take him home *in my own coach*." Whoever is well acquainted with the Knight's writings, knows that he never misses an opportunity of using the pronoun of the first person. It was on this ground I offered my first conjecture. Thus we find, from the beginning of the volume to the end, not only *MY own coach*, but also, *MY servants*. *MY servant*. *MY lands*. *MY country-house*. *MY gate in the country*. *MY gardener*. *While I was chairman*. *Intelligence in MY judicial capacity*. *Kelly practised under ME*. *A bill found before ME*. *I have discharged debtors* [i.e. as judge, not as creditor]. *MY discourse with Lord Rochford*. *MY conversation with a nobleman*. *Bishop Hoadley himself told ME* [what he had told all the world before]. Sir John (386) has given a list of the books in *ana*, but has forgotten one of the most famous, called *Jomilleriana*. This is the more extraordinary, because he is indebted to it for two of his best stories in pages 192 and 348; and the Knight is a man of such nice honour, that he never borrows from an author without acknowledging the obligation. Witness Mr. Boswell, Mrs. Piozzi, the Gentleman's and European Magazines, &c.

Did I tell you, Mr. Urban, that Sir John has a delicate hand at a compliment? If I told you so, I told you nothing but the truth. Out of fifty proofs I shall produce two. P. 211, Dr Hill obtained from one of those universities (St Andrew's), which would scarce refuse a degree to an apothecary's horse, a diploma¹. The civil things that Johnson said of Scotland were highly grateful and honourable to the natives, or Mr. Boswell would not have recorded them. But, in my mind, the Knight is far superior to his model both in sentiment and language. By the way, I marvel that Sir John, upon mentioning Dr.

¹ See p. 311. "Among men (read, Among us men) of real learning, there is but one opinion concerning Lambeth degrees, &c.—as they imply nothing more than favour, they convey little or no honour."



Hill's knighthood, did not add some remarks upon the prostitution of this honour¹, and lament that it is so often conferred on the most worthless of mankind. Our present excellent Laureat informed his Majesty, that there was no true glory in the American war² (which I fully believe). The lines were loyal and poetical; but they show no better than a gilt two-pence when placed by the side of our Knight's compliment. Speaking of Dr. Dodd (521), he says, that he was not an object of THAT CLEMENCY WHICH HIS MAJESTY IS EVER READY TO EXERT IN FAVOUR OF THOSE WHO HAVE THE LEAST CLAIM TO IT.

I was luckily within hearing when Sir John, upon reading my second letter, employed that forcible and just expression which I have chosen for my motto. Every word that issues from those lips is as precious to me as if it proceeded from Dodona's oak, or any other oracular timber; I therefore bade Jackey set it down; my son, Mr. Urban, a dutiful and ingenious lad. He is scarcely turned of five-and-twenty, and has already published Tom Thumb with copious Prolegomena, notes, and a glossary, *accurante Johanne Sundreio Whereof Arm*³. The saying, however, is not quite true, unless it be taken *cum grano salis* (the meaning of *proof* is, with a grain of salt). For it seems at first sight to signify, that whoever defends his own character, completely ruins it; which is contrary to fact and experience. Indeed, if we allowed the additions in the second impression of Johnson's Life (particularly in p. 585-6) to be Sir John's own, two aukward consequences would follow. That however dead to shame, or callous to reproof, some men pretend to be, they

¹ Compare the account of a lawyer's progress, pages 14, 15. Note.

² "Amid the thunders of the war
True glory guides no echoing ear."

[T. Warton's *Birth-day Ode*, 1795.] Kidd.

³ [In allusion to Hawkins junior's title-page: *Ignoramus, Comœdia; —cum notis historicis et criticis: quibus insuper preponitur vita auctoris, et subjicitur glossarium vocabula forensia dilucide exponens: accurante Johanne Sidneio Hawkins, Arm. Lond. 1787.*] Dobree.



have feeling enough to be hurt at whispers against their moral character¹, and imprudence enough to make matters worse by attempting to vindicate themselves. *A base action is a disorder of the mind; and, next to the folly of doing it, is the folly that defends it*². I had long admired the specimens of Sir John's critical talents, and was resolved, so far as my slender abilities would permit me, to follow his example.

Non ita certandi cupidus, quam propter amorem
Quod te imitari, aveo³:

And, I hope, I proved in my last that the story of *conveying* the book was an impudent forgery, contrived by the Knight's foes to make him seem to bear witness against himself. We must, therefore, seek another interpretation of the *hereinbefore-mentioned* apophthegm. The true sense I take to be this, That a man's case is indeed desperate when, having no advocate to undertake his defence, he is obliged to step forward in person to defend himself. But Sir John's merit is such, that it animates even strangers to plead his cause. Though I trust there are within the realm five hundred as good friends⁴ of Sir John, and abler defenders, than I am, yet I cannot help being a little vain, when I reflect, that while the publick was passing its censures on the Knight with the utmost freedom, and wondering how he could have the front to traduce himself in print, I alone had the courage to step forward the champion of a person whom, I am in doubt, whether I value more as an amiable man or a sprightly writer. Nor has my vanity only been gratified. Sir John has just sent me a second-hand copy, almost as good as new, of Walton's *Complete Angler*, ed. opt. 1784⁵. In return for this act of generosity, which no father has ever shown to a son, nor

¹ "My reason for mentioning these particulars is, that the transaction which so disturbed him may possibly be better known than the motives that actuated me at the time." Ed. 2d. p. 585. Note.

² [Lucius's Letters, pp. 70, 71.] Kidd.

³ [Lucret. III. 5, 6.] Kidd.

⁴ [Chery-Chase.] Kidd.

⁵ [Edited by Sir John Hawkins.]

brother to a brother, I do hereby assure his Worship, that when any other friends of his die, whether he be disposed *to carve them as a dish fit for the gods, or hew them like a carcase for the hounds*¹, I shall be ready to exert my utmost powers in his behalf, against all his enemies open or secret.

SUNDRY WHEREOF.

VI.

R. PORSON to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE².

Oct. 8. [1788].

Mr URBAN,

I entirely agree with your correspondent Academicus³, that it will be of no use to print Beza's MS., at least in the expensive way that the University proposes. I also agree with him, that all the ends of its publication (except indeed the publisher's profit) would be as well answered by printing the text in common capitals, and giving only a facsimile of the most remarkable or difficult passages. But I must beg leave to differ from him concerning the value of the MS. It abounds, says Academicus, with absurdities. So does almost every ancient MS. A MS. *magis*, upon the whole, of great authority, and yet have many absurd readings. The greatest fault of our MS. is, that it is also full of interpolations. Yet even these are often curious, as they are supposed to be taken from apocryphal gospels. Another mistake your correspondent has copied from Wetstein (who though an excellent collator of Greek, knew little of Latin MSS.) that Beza's MS. follows a strange and uncouth system of orthography. But his examples will scarcely make good his assertions. The words *temptatio*⁴, *quotiens*, *then-*

¹ [Shaksp.'s *Julius Caesar*, II. i. 173.] Kidd.

² [From the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct. 1788, p. 875. This introduces the first letter to Travis, but was not reprinted in the collected edition of the Letters.]

³ [See *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1788, p. 682.]

⁴ Hoc in omne genus MSS. animadverti, tam veterrimis mille et ducent-



saurus, *intellego*, are so written in many, if not in most, old MSS.; *tempto* and *intellego* you may find in Davies's edition of Cicero, *Tusc.* I. IV. 12. *quotiens* is frequent in inscriptions: *then-saurus* is in Faernus's edition of *Terence*, without doubt from the Codex Bezae, the oldest MS. extant. I am persuaded that the other peculiarities mentioned by Wetstein would be found, upon examination, to stand upon equal authority. The truth is, Wetstein was rather prejudiced against this MS. Mr Griesbach, who is more candid, says (*Symbol. Crit.* p. cxvii.) that it has a great quantity of very ancient and good readings.

But whatever Academicus and I may think about the matter, Beza's MS. will certainly be published in a short time. Almost half of it is printed off. I must own that if I could once perceive the use of such a work, I should readily grant that the University has pitched upon the fittest person in the world to be the editor. Dr Kipling (*quem honoris causa nomino*), is, without any question, furnished with every accomplishment necessary to get honour for the University, and money for himself. He has, from his earliest youth, applied himself diligently to all sorts of critical learning, but most diligently to sacred criticism, and from a long acquaintance with MSS. aided by natural sagacity, is become such an adept in Greek palæography, as few know, and few would believe. It does not come within the plan of my present letter to say any thing of his professorial and oratorical talents; but I may venture to affirm, without flattery, (for I abhor it), that I never yet heard Dr Kipling in the schools, or the senate-house, that I had not the most lively remembrance of his principal, Dr Watson. So, Mr Urban, I take my leave of Academicus, with thanks for his elegant, though, I conceive, not undeserved, compliment, to that learned and venerable body, of which I have the honour to be an unworthy member.

torum annorum, quam recentioribus, vel *temptare* scribi, vel rarius *temtare*; nunquam, quod hodie obtinet, *tentare*. Bentley On *Terent.* Phorm. III. 3. 19.



VII.

R. PORSON to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE¹.

[Omitted in the Letters to Travis, but inserted at the end of Letter II. in the *Gent. Mag.* Letters to Travis, p. 40.]

[Jan. 29, 1789.]

P.S. I forgot to observe p. 876 (p. 3. Lett. to Travis) that Mr. Davis first noted Mr Gibbon's error or misrepresentation in the quotation from Gennadius, in your Vol. LII. p. 181, as I learn from your Vol. LIV. p. 419. If your correspondents detect any other mistakes or defects, they will oblige me much by informing me of them, through your means, Mr Urban; whether publicly or privately shall be as you and they please. Only I beg them not to take slips of the press for blunders of mine; and I beg you, Sir, to keep a watchful eye over your printers, and not let them print *cordially* for *candidly*, first letter, p. 876. [p. 3]; nor *has not let the obvious* for *has let the obnoxious*, second letter, p. 1064 [p. 13], because I care not to be answerable for any nonsense but my own.

VIII.

R. PORSON to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE².

[Omitted in the Letters to Travis, but inserted at the end of Letter V. in the *Gent. Mag.* Letters to Travis, p. 132.]

Here, Mr. Urban, I take my leave. I ought now to examine the versions and citations of antient authors, to which the defenders of this verse have appealed. But I fear I grow tedious to you and your readers. I am sure I grow tedious to myself. However, lest Mr. Travis should regret my silence, you may present my respectful compliments to him, and inform him that I shall again do myself the honour of calling on him at a

¹ [From the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1789, p. 105.]

² [From *Ib.* Aug. 1789, p. 697.]

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Black-Swan in St. Dunstons Church.

1679.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE FIRST PART.

OF THE REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE SECOND PART.

OF THE REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE THIRD PART.

OF THE REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE FOURTH PART.

OF THE REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE FIFTH PART.

OF THE REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE SIXTH PART.

OF THE REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

proper time and place. In the meanwhile I remain, Mr. Urban,
his and your very humble servant,

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

P.S. Being desirous, as you must think, of strengthening my own sentiments with the authority of the most respectable judges, let me add, that at our commencement, Dr. Kipling, the deputy-professor of Divinity, made a most excellent speech, in which he took occasion to mention this controverted passage. He recapitulated; in an exquisite vein of irony, such of Mr. Travis's reasons as are drawn from the Latin version revised by Jerome. Instead of honouring them with a formal refutation, he made a mock defence, and in a ludicrous, but classical, style displayed their native weakness, and exposed them to the laughter and contempt of the assembly. I wish he had enlarged his plan, and exhausted the question. *How had he bless'd mankind and rescued me!* But, however I may be delighted with the matter, the tendency, and the effect of my learned ally's oration, I must not be so partial to the failings of a friend, as to conceal my displeasure at the air of levity and banter which visibly ran through the whole harangue. It neither suited the gravity of his character, the dignity of his office, the solemnity of the occasion, nor the sanctity of the subject.

Unum hoc maceror et doleo tibi deesse, KIPLINGI.

IX.

R. PORSON to WILLIAM BELOE¹.

DEAR BELOE,

Settle the matter of publication² for me in any way that you think reasonable, or that would be satisfactory to yourself. If you agree upon the terms that you mention in your letter, inform me when they would wish to begin. For, as the

¹ [From Beloe's *Sexagenarian*, II. p. 298.]

² [i. e. of the Letters to Travis.]



preface will of course be printed last, I could send them a copy of the Letters in the Magazine, properly corrected, within a few days. With respect to the Lay Fellowship¹, I thank you for the information, but if it is already vacant, you need not doubt of its being given away. If you see the Rev. Mr W.² tell him the same from me, which will be equivalent to an acknowledgement of his letter, and tell him besides, that Mr. Goodall is extremely flattered by the attention of a person so much his superior in dignity: *συγκαθημένων*³, I would render, "the women who live with him." The literal sense, is, without doubt, "who sit together;" but this expression refers to what was generally the case, not what was the case in this particular instance, for we are informed that it was quite the contrary. See Dorville on Chariton, which I have not by me here.

I am, with compliments to * *

Your's,

R. PORSON.

Eton, 17 Sept. 1789.

X.

R PORSON to WILLIAM BELOE⁴.

DEAR BELOE,

I think you may tell Mr. Egerton that I accept his proposals, which appear to me liberal enough. I find upon a review of my Letters in the Magazine, that besides changing the form of the address, I shall make several alterations and additions that will render it necessary for me to write the whole over again. I shall return to London, some time next week with the first part, fairly written for the press. I suppose that will be time enough. *Συγκατημένων* is Ionie, as *κατιεῖς* for *καθιεῖς*,

¹ [The vacancy was caused by the marriage of Charles Shaw Lefevre, and the lay fellowship was given on Sept. 5, 1789, to Mountague Farrer Ainslie, who held it till his death in 1830.]

² [Rev. Dr Wingfield, head master of Westminster School.] Beloe.

³ [Herodot. iii. 68.]

⁴ [From Beloe's *Sexagenarian*, ii. p. 300.]



&c. Your —— packed up in a small parcel, and directed as before, will come safe.

I am, with compliments to * *,

Your's, &c.,

R. PORSON.

Eton, 28 *Sept.* 1789.

XI.

R. PORSON to WILLIAM BELOE¹.

DEAR BELOE,

I wrote to you last Monday, but as I suppose my Letter might miscarry, I shall repeat the substance of it. I authorized you to accept Mr. Egerton's terms; to which I shall only add, what I then omitted through haste, a request that you would stickle for half-a-dozen copies to be thrown into the bargain. As I am obliged to write over all my Letters that have been printed, to prevent mistakes and confusion, I cannot let them have any part of the copy before next week, when I expect to have the pleasure of seeing you and * * in town, to whom present my compliments, and believe me to be,

Your's sincerely,

R. PORSON.

Eton, 30 *Sept.* 1789.

XII.

R. PORSON to JOHN HAILSTONE²:

P.S. before, I am sorry I have kept you so long.

DEAR HAILSTONE,

I have received yours, and after desiring you to thank the Seniors for the honour they have done me, shall answer you with all possible conciseness, That I have no design of making

¹ [From Beloe's *Sevagenarian*, II. p. 301.]

² [From the original in the possession of the Rev. J. Hailstone.]



any use of Bentley's papers respecting Homer, and that, generally speaking, I think there will be no harm in letting Professor Heyne have a copy of his notes and emendations. For that I should imagine to be more proper than to suffer the MS. to travel so far. But there is another question, which perhaps ought to be asked, whether these notes as being hasty and negligent, written principally for private use, &c. &c. always answer the known character of their author, and whether for that reason they ought to be published at all. I must profess myself unable to solve this question, having only had a cursory and superficial view of the papers, though I recollect approving very much of some things in them. But as I make no doubt that there are many of less or no value, if it should be thought advisable to grant the Professor's request, it ought perhaps to be made a condition, that he should preserve and publish nothing of Bentley's, but what was agreeable to his known abilities and worthy of his acumen. And this irresolute resolution is all I am able to resolve upon at present¹.

R. PORSON.

Eton, 1 Nov. 1789.

Addressed, John Hailstone, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge.

XIII.

R. PORSON to JOHN HAILSTONE².

DEAR HAILSTONE,

I hope the severe blow you have lately sustained has not entirely stunned you and rendered you incapable of attending to secular affairs. Because I should be much obliged to you to receive my money of the bursar, which by these presents I empower you to do. I hardly know at present, whether I can come to College this winter; I should therefore be glad of a line

¹ [The volume was lent to Heyne. See Monk's *Bentley*, II. p. 371.]

² [From the original in the possession of the Rev. J. Hailstone.]



when you are at leisure to inform me of your present situation of affairs. Who has taken the living of Fakenham¹? How proceeds the projected reformation? What are the Clarehall gentry doing? Has our new Vice-master² succeeded to the wit together with the seat of his predecessor³? These and any other questions pertaining to letters, science and morals, I should like to have resolved. If the bursar intrusts you with this money, use your own discretion in sending it, or perhaps some trusty and well-beloved friend of ours may undertake the charge of it. My compliments to every body that asks after me, and believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,

R. PORSON.

No. 5, Essex Court, 23 Dec. 1789.

Addressed, Mr. Hailstone, Trinity College, Cambridge⁴.

XIV.

R. PORSON to JOHN HAILSTONE⁵.

DEAR HAILSTONE,

I thank you heartily for your goodness in taking care of my money concerns, and will thank you still more if you will gratify me in the three following requests. 1. Keep the money till I come down to Cambridge, which I expect to do shortly. 2. Consult the *Journal des Savans*, for June 1720, (it is in the first class on the right-hand as you go into our library). You will there find a letter of Le Long, about some MSS. of

¹ [C. Norris, A.B. 1766, who held the living till 1834.]

² [William Hodson.]

³ [Moore Meredith.]

⁴ [On the back in Hailstone's hand:

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \quad 3 \quad 0\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \quad 12 \quad 6 \\ \hline 72 \quad 15 \quad 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\hline$$

$$72 \quad 15 \quad 6\frac{1}{2}$$

⁵ [From the original in the possession of the Rev. J. Hailstone.]



Stephens. Be so good as to collate with the utmost exactness the following numbers, which I copy in their order from the same letter published by Emlyn. 2871, 3445, 2242, 2878.—2867, 2871, 3425, 2242, 2361, 2878. 3. There is an Edition of the N. T. in the new part of the public library. It is called Armenian in the margin of the Bodleian Catalogue, but is really Slavonic. If either that Russian gentleman of Christ's¹ or any other linguist be in the University, enquire whether the place and year of the impression be any where marked in the book, and if they be, what they are, particularly whether it be the *Editio princeps* of Prague, 1519. Your immediate answer to my second request will much oblige me. The third you may fulfil at more leisure. Forgive all this trouble from

Yours sincerely,

R. PORSON.

Essex Court, No. 5, 3 Feb. 1790.

Addressed, Mr Hailstone, Trinity College, Cambridge.

XV.

JOHN HAILSTONE to R. PORSON².

Trin. Coll., Feb. 4th, 1790.

DEAR PORSON,

The following is a literal transcript of the passage referred to in the body of Le Long's Epistle. "Il n'y a que quatre MSS. du Roi qui contiennent les Epitres Canoniques δ, ε, ζ, ι, numérotés 2871, 3445, 2242 et 2870," (instead of your 2878). At the end in his Table des MSS. he annexes the following numbers to them γ 2867, δ 2871, ε 3425, ζ 2242, η 2361, ι 2878, this latter series agreeing with that given by you.

The Armenian N. T. you refer me to in the *margin* of our Bodleian Catalogue I have compared with that intitled "Rus-

¹ [Probably John Grebenshieve, who matriculated as fellow-commoner of Christ's, 16 Dec. 1786.]

² [From the original in the possession of the Editor.]

sice" in the *printed* Catalogue, and which happens also to be in the Library, but I am afraid we have nobody at present in the University able fully to satisfy your questions. That Russian Gentleman has been gone for some time to his own Country. I have amused myself this afternoon with comparing these two N. Testaments and have made out the following particulars :

1. They are both written in the same language, namely, Russian, and contain the same particulars, viz. The Psalms of David, and some other Effusions from the Old Testament, The Evangelists, The Acts of the Apostles, next the lesser Epistles of James, Peter, John, and Jude, then St Paul's Epistles with that to the Hebrews, the Apocalypse and a Calendar.

2. That called the "Armenian" is a small, thick 8vo. and has all the appearance of being of the age you mention. I have no scruple in thinking that it is much older than the one intituled "Russice," which appears to be a later edition of the same Version. I have not been able to make out any thing like a date or the place it was printed at, but I intend making some further enquiries, and if I meet with any satisfaction shall send you the result.

3. The disputed text 1 John, cap. 5. v. 7 is not contained in the "Armenian," but is in the "Russice," which I made out by the art of decyphering. I am aware that none of these particulars may be unknown to you, but I have hazarded the mention of them that you may be able to discover whether I have understood your reference to the Catalogue rightly. There is in the *printed* Catalogue another Version called "Armenice," but it has no affinity in Language to the two above-mentioned, besides it carries evidently its date, Amsterdam, 1698.

Your enquiries about these Versions brought to my recollection that when I was in Bedfordshire last summer, I visited an old Gentleman who had spent most of his life in collecting Books. He had a very large library, one Room of which was almost entirely filled up with Versions and Editions of the Old



and New Testaments in all languages. In this department he had been most indefatigably curious, and I remember valued himself upon it especially. If you think his Collection could be of any service to you, I believe I could get access to it, or any inquiries satisfactorily answered.

As to your money, I'll keep it as long as you please, yet I hope it won't be long before you demand it of me in person.

I remain Yours sincerely,

J. HAILSTONE.

XVI.

R. PORSON to J. HAILSTONE¹.

DEAR HAILSTONE,

I thank you for the exactness and punctuality with which you executed my commission. The result of part of your information you may perhaps see in the next *Gentleman's Magazine*. With respect to the small Slavonic Testament, I scarcely have a doubt that it is the Prague edition, but I find no mention of it any where, except in Matthæi, who says it is very scarce, and that he never saw more than detached parts of it. But like a *fool*, it oaf, he neither specifies its form, nor tells us whether it has a date, nor where. He says too that he does not know whether it contains the Apocalypse. I shall however be obliged to you to enquire at your leisure of the party you wot of, whether he has such an edition. If he has (and perhaps if he has not) he probably knows something of its history. Examine this edition again, and see whether it adds (as I doubt not but it does) these words in 1 Cor. 8, 6, i edin duch swiat, u nem sche usia scheskaia, i mi u nem. If it adds them, does it inclose them in brackets or parenthesis, or mark them with a star, obelus, or otherwise? Next look into our Class B (I think) among Bentley's MSS., you will

¹ [From the original in the possession of the Rev. J. Hailstone.]

find an immense volume lettered Euthymius Zigabenus. If it be his *Panoplia Dogmatica*, consult it in Tit. xii. something more than a close printed folio page from the end and transcribe the whole paragraph beginning, *Καὶ τὸ πᾶν ἔστι τὸ μαρτυροῦν*, &c. 1 Jo. 5, 6. Lastly, look for two letters to Dr. Bentley, with the Dr's answer, containing an *a priori* defence of the heavenly witnesses, and inform me how and in what page he explains the Spirit, the water, and the blood in the eighth verse. The water, I know, he interprets the Shechinah¹, and as far as I recollect, his other explanations (on the strength of which he grounds his defence of the seventh verse) are equally natural and unforced. As I have given you now more trouble than before, I will not be so void of conscience as to give you expence.

R. PORSON.

10 Feb. 1790. No. 5, Essex Court.

XVII.

R. PORSON to GEORGE TRAVIS².

Reproof valiant to Mr. Travis's reply churlish³.

"I confess my suspicions did not carry me so far, as to conjecture that this venerable champion would be in such a mighty haste to come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his great blunderbuss could be got ready, his old rusty breast-plate scoured, and his cracked head-piece mended." SWIFT.

SIR,

I am not ill satisfied with the opinion of my letters, which you have adopted from your friend Kuster⁴. I expected no better sentence from such ignorant and corrupt judges. It

¹ [p. 11. This pamphlet was published, London, 1717. Monk's *Bentley*, ii. p. 16.]

² [From the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1790, p. 128, not reprinted in the *Letters to Travis*.]

³ [As you like it, v. 4. 74.]

⁴ [See *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1789, p. 972, and Jan. 1790, p. 15.]

was likewise a brilliant thought of Kuster, to urge me with the authority of a book, for which I have always entertained and avowed the profoundest contempt¹. He quotes a passage from your work, which, he says, he cannot help believing. I cannot help his belief, nor my own disbelief. For I am infidel enough to think, notwithstanding what he says, that he has not read my letters either with great attention, or with any attention at all. Else he must have seen, that, far from making Stephens a cheat, I expressly disclaim the supposition. I accuse him of nothing but inaccuracy and typographical error. I say that he restored the MSS. which he had borrowed from the King's library, as became an honest man and a grateful subject. While you maintain, that he never restored them, but carried them off to Geneva, and lent them to Beza; and this in spite of Stephens's own evidence to the contrary; in spite of his advertisement at the end of Beza's first edition. "The MSS. cited in the notes are all those which are extant in the King of France's library." This advertisement you indeed, p. 130, interpret with your usual knowledge and dexterity. You make it signify, that Stephens lent those very MSS. to Beza. In that case, Stephens ought to have said: "The MSS. cited in the notes are those which *were* extant in the King of France's library, till I *stole* them for the service of my pious friend Beza." Which brings the worse charge against Stephens; I, who only suppose him to have misplaced a semicircle by chance; or you, who suppose him to be first a thief, next a liar, and lastly impudent enough to publish his theft to the world? It is you, Sir, not I, that make Stephens a cheat. But you were determined to load me with the severest reproach you could invent; and, to insure success, you imputed your own principles to me. Or perhaps you defend Stephens's reputation from the attacks of others, merely to have the pleasure of murdering it yourself.

I come now to the immediate purpose of your letter. And

¹ [*i. e.* Travis's *Letters to Gibbon*.]

here let me bestow praise where it is due. I congratulate you upon the more moderate style you have assumed. To me it is indifferent whether this be owing to my reproof, or to your own reflection. Whatever be the cause, I am equally well pleased with the effect. *The flaming theologian, who so lately screeched us in the meridian, now sinks temperately to the West, and is hardly felt as he descends*¹.

The proof of the inaccuracy of Stephens's edition in this place consists of two parts. 1. That it is morally impossible for the same editor to find seven MSS. of the N. T. all agreeing in a reading which is supported by no MS. whatever, Greek or Latin, that any other critic or editor has collated. 2. That "four of the very MSS. used by Stephens have since been found in the French King's library; that these omit not only the words ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ, 1 John v. 7, but also to the words ἐν τῇ γῇ in the next verse, inclusive; and therefore that the semicircle in R. Stephens's edition ought to be transposed.

The second part of this proof you have thought fit to controvert; how justly we shall see presently. I will first endeavour to clear the question from that heap of rubbish, with which you have industriously encumbered it, and then to examine your objections.

1. Le Long says, that Stephens's No. 4, is the King's MS. 2871. No. 5, 3425². No. 7, 2242. No. 10, 2870³. To which Wetstein adds, that Stephens's No. 9 is now the Coislinian 200, and that No. 15 is the King's MS. 2869, which, however, Stephens did not collate to the Catholic Epistles.

2. But according to you, "Le Long affirms, that there are only *four* of the royal MSS. containing the Catholic Epistles, and that these *four* were used by R. Stephens." If

¹ [Junius. *Letter* LIV.] Kidd [ed. Woodfall, II. p. 309.]

² [See Addenda, Corrigenda to p. 72. of R. P.'s *Letters to Mr. Travis*.] Kidd.

³ Printed in Emlyn by mistake 3445, 2878.

Le Long affirms this, he certainly had lost either his memory or his senses, or he was fond of lying for its own sake. For he had read Simon's *Critical History*, who quotes several of the King's MSS. different from these four. He had read a dissertation upon 1 John v. 7, lately published by Abbé L. Roger, who makes the same appeal. Why then should he tell a notorious as well as a needless lie? How would his opinion of four certain MSS. be helped by the poverty, or hurt by the wealth, of the library? But you have mistaken Le Long's words. "*Il n'y a que quatre MSS. du Roi, qui contiennent les Epistres Canoniques, δ, ε, ζ, ι, numérotés 2871, &c.*" Now, Sir, if he had meant, that only four of the MSS. then (1720) existing in the King's library, contained the Catholic Epistles, instead of δ, ε, ζ, ι, he would have said 2871, 3425, 2242, 2870. His real meaning, as is plain from the context, is, that, of the eight MSS. which Stephens borrowed from the royal library, only four contained the Catholic Epistles. *Therefore*, says Le Long, *by what I found in the King's MSS. [used by Stephens], I determined what must have been in the copies that Stephens procured elsewhere.*

3. "Wetstein, you proceed, "makes the whole number to be no less than *eight*; and says, that *five* of them were formerly used by R. Stephens." If Wetstein made the number eight hundred, he would not contradict Le Long. Neither does he profess to have collated all the MSS. in the King's library. He only asserts that there are eight MSS. of the Catholic Epistles in the King's library; which, though I have no great opinion of your modesty, I hope you will not venture to deny.

4. "Mr. Griesbach contradicts both the former testimonies, and makes the number of MSS. *nine*, *five* of which he assigns to Stephens." To ripen these assertions into contradictions, you ought to produce an expression of this sort from Le Long, Wetstein, and Mr. Griesbach, severally:

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"I have seen $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{four} \\ \text{eight} \\ \text{nine} \end{array} \right\}$ MSS. of the Catholic Epistles, and the

library contains no more." The only place of Le Long which seems to say any thing like this, I have explained; and I defy you to point out any place in the others, that has the least tendency to such an assertion. You seem to have forgotten (if indeed you ever knew) two of the most common rules of criticism: *Qui pauciora memorat, plura non negat; qui plura memorat, pauciora non negat*. You might have given the lie to Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach, from their own words; for, on 1 John v. 7, they both quote two King's MSS. from Simon's authority, which are not included in their general list. But since you seem so tickled with this *palmarian* argument, I will improve it for you. "Le Long," you say, "makes the whole number of MSS. to be *four*, Wetstein *eight*, and Mr. Griesbach *nine*." Now, it is certain that the whole number of the French King's MSS. containing the Catholic Epistles is not less than *twenty*: therefore Le Long, Wetstein, and Mr. Griesbach, are liars, &c.; R. Stephens infallible; and 1 John v. 7. genuine.

5. You wisely suggest a doubt whether the *Codex Hafniensis* ought to be comprehended in Wetstein's and Mr. Griesbach's number. *At vel DUBITASSE, mi homo, tam insigne ἀκριβας et imperitiæ specimen est, ut præterquam in tuo libro par nusquam viderim*¹. You doubt whether the *Codex Hafniensis Regius*, a MS. in the royal library at Copenhagen, be a MS. in the royal library at Paris! *Hoc serio quenquam dixisse, summa hominum contemptio est*².

6. "Le Long says, that No. 2878 is one of the MSS. used by Stephens, and contains the Catholic Epistles; which Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach both deny." For 2878, read 2870,

¹ Bentley in *Menand.* p. 62 [ed. Traj. ad Rhcn.] or 73 [ed. Cant.].

² Pliny, *N. H.* xxxvii. 2.

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and then see what you can make of your contradiction. If you had consulted the *Journal des Savans*, instead of Emlyn's Reply, you would have set Le Long at variance with himself, as well as with others. For he there makes Stephens's No. 10 the King's MS. 2870 in the body of his letter, but 2878 in the table subjoined. I wonder too, while your hand was in, that you did not find other contradictions in Le Long's account, partly to himself, as when he calls the same MS. 3445 in the body of his letter, and 3425 in the table; partly to Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach, as when he makes Stephens's No. 8 the King's MS. 2361, which they both make 2861. Have you sworn, Sir, to wage immortal war with slips of the pen and press? Or is it your resolution to exempt not only R. Stephens, but every other person, from the possibility of typographical error?

7. Flushed with this victory over the printer, you *sink deeper by floundering in the mud*¹. "Le Long asserts, that the MS. in the royal library marked $\alpha\epsilon$ neither was used by Stephens, nor contained the Catholic Epistles, which they (Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach) both affirm." I am tired of confuting such ridiculous objections. There is no MS., Sir, in the royal library at Paris, marked $\alpha\epsilon$, nor indeed with any of the Greek numerals by which R. Stephens distinguished his copies. All that Le Long asserts is, that he looked in the King's library for such of the MSS. as had been there from the time of Henry II.; that of these he found eleven, eight² of which eleven appeared upon examination to be the same that Stephens used in his edition. The table at the end of Le Long's letter is made by Le Long himself, partly from fact, and partly from conjecture. I had freely allowed that Le Long had committed some trifling errors; but I maintained, and still

¹ [Dryden's *Cymon and Iphigenia*.] Kidd.

² But perhaps *eight* is a slip of the pen or press for *six*. Unaccountable blunders often happen in printing. Thus Mill. *Prolog.* 1321, says *novem* instead of *tres*; as Bengelius rightly observes on Romans xii. 11.

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maintain, that they do not affect the main point in debate. However, to cut off all pretence for chicanery, I will mention all the errors that I can detect in Le Long's account. He is mistaken, or at least incorrect, 1. in saying that he found the eight¹ royal MSS. which Stephens had borrowed, when in his table he specifies no more than six, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10. He is mistaken, 2. in saying that Simon quotes the words ἐν τῇ γῇ from a Colbertine MS.; for Simon quotes them from the King's MS. No. 2247. 3. In making No. 15 contain only seven Epistles, when it is plain, from Stephens's margin, that it contained also the Apocalypse. 4. In making No. 16 contain two Gospels, which contains only the Apocalypse.

8. "Ἀλλων ἱατρὸς, αὐτὸς ἔλκεσι βρῦεις². You have imputed an absurd assertion to Le Long in your book, p. 128, as if he had said, that all the fifteen MSS. used by Stephens were in the King's library, and were marked with the corresponding Greek numerals. If you are at liberty to fasten any nonsense upon an adversary, no doubt you can easily confute him.

9. You struggle hard to produce a contradiction about No. 7, but with better intentions than success.—I take the case to be this. The King's MS. No. 2242 was divided into two volumes, both marked with the same number. The first part contains the Gospels, the second the Acts and Epistles, excepting the three last Catholic Epistles. Le Long seems to have made his table not upon the spot, but after leaving the library, and to have supposed, from Stephens's margin, that his No. 7 did not contain the Acts. For Wetstein observes, that Stephens did not collate this MS. to the Acts. You affirm the contrary. I did expect, that a critick, so hot upon the scent for contradictions, would have found a fresh disagreement between Wetstein and Mr. Griesbach, who says of this same ζ, *semel a Stephano citatur in Actis* (xvii. 5). Wetstein knew that it was once cited upon Acts, but he knew that it was a mistake for No. 1, (the

¹ [See note 2, p. 35.]

² [Eur. *Fr. incert.* cxxi.] Kidd.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST

OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

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OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

Comp. ed.). The objection that Wetstein's ζ contains less than Le Long's ζ, is too frivolous.—What three Epistles are these? Even those long voluminous compositions 2 and 3 John, and Jude. Wetstein's words are, *continent Acta, Epistolas Canonicas, et Paulinas*. If he had said, *septem Epistolas Canonicas*, it would have looked more like a contradiction. Yet even this might be forgiven, and charitably imputed to haste or forgetfulness, except by that mirror of accuracy Mr. Travis, who in critical morality is a perfect Stoic. *He knows not how to wink at human frailty, or pardon weakness that he never felt*¹. But is this, Sir, the hard task imposed upon editors and collators, that their eye-sight, their memory, or their pen, must never mislead them? That no error of the press must escape them? Are they fools, liars, or cheats, whenever they fail? Your beloved Stephens then, and even another person whom you love better than Stephens, must take their share of the same reproaches. For Stephens often *positively affirms* (to use your favourite expression), that such a reading is found in his No. 1, when the Complutensian reading is quite different. So that, if Stephens had not told us that his No. 1 was the Complutensian edition, you could have proved, *beyond contradiction*, that it was a different copy. At present I see no remedy to save Stephens from the imputation of lying. The other person, at whom I just now hinted, is the Author of some letters to Mr. Gibbon in defence of 1 John v. 7. In that matchless treatise, p. 295, *it is positively affirmed*, that Stephens's No. 16 contained the Acts. I *positively affirm* the contrary. If I had your candour, I should treat that author as he has treated Le Long, Wetstein, and Mr. Griesbach. But my candour is content with supposing it a misprint for No. 14.

If you had the candour in your heart, which you have so often in your mouth, that you have made the very word *odious* (*which was an excellent word before it was ill sorted*²), she would

¹ [Addison's *Cato*, v.] Kidd.

² [2 Hen. IV. 2. 4. 135.]



teach you to charge no man with absurdity or falsehood, till you had tried every probable supposition to make his words rational and consistent; she would teach you not to wring a contradiction out of two testimonies, because one says less or more than the other; she would teach you not to be severe upon pardonable and unimportant mistakes; she would teach you (and illustrate the doctrine by your own example) not to be unmerciful upon authors, because their printers happen to be dull or lazy rogues, and put one letter, figure, or word, for another.

Let us return to Wetstein's ζ. Mr. Griesbach, finding this MS. marked No. 2242 upon the Gospels, and 2241 upon the Epistles, seems to have suspected some mistake, and therefore says doubtfully on the former *Reg.* 2242, *nunc* 49, *ut videtur, aut etiam* 47; on the latter, *Reg.* 2241, *nunc ut videtur* 47. But if he had compared Wetstein's note on 1 John v. 7, he would have seen that 2241 was a false print for 2242.

10. With respect to Stephens's No. 15, if Le Long had added, that it contained the Apococalypse, there would have been no real difference between him and Wetstein. Le Long, presuming that Stephens collated the MS. throughout, says, from the evidence of the margin, that it only contained such and such Epistles. Wetstein finding the MS. itself, says that it contained more, but was not collated to the other parts of the N. T. And then poor Le Long, forsooth, must suffer for having a better opinion of Stephens's accuracy, than fact and experience will justify.

11. What you say of Stephens's No. 14, is true, but nothing to the purpose. I take for granted that Wetstein is in the wrong, and that his errors are properly corrected by Mr. Griesbach, *Symbol. Crit.* p. cxliv—cxlviii. But because Wetstein judged wrongly concerning a collation that he received from others of a MS. that he never saw, how does it follow that he could not judge rightly of the MSS. that came under his own inspection? Except this single instance, all the examples you

bring of Mr. Griesbach's dissent from Wetstein are lighter than air, and to mention is to refute them. 1. He contradicts Wetstein, because he has collated a MS. which Wetstein either did not see, or did not examine. 2. He contradicts Wetstein, because, the MSS. being lately arranged in a new order, he cannot positively tell what the present number of one of them is. 3. He *seems inclined* to differ from Wetstein concerning the identity of Stephens's No. 9 and Coislin. 200. A short observation will clear up these matters. Mr. Griesbach collated none of these MSS. which Le Long and Wetstein affirm to have been used by Stephens (except No. 8). He might perhaps look at them in a cursory manner, without any design of making extracts or memorandums. His aim was to examine such MSS. as either came afterwards into the library, or had escaped Wetstein's diligence. He therefore speaks diffidently on the subject of the Coislinian MSS. *Stephani θ, ut opinatur Wetstein*. Seeing likewise an apparent inconsistency in Wetstein's account of No. 7, he intimates a doubt which a farther inquiry would have dispelled.

The remainder of your letter is a tiresome repetition of what you before borrowed from Martin. The substance of it is, that Stephens had fourteen MSS. to the Gospels, ten to the Acts, twelve to the Epistles, and four to the Apocalypse. You afterwards repeat the same assertion in another form, and palm it upon us for distinct evidence. Doubtless Stephens had as many MSS. if his margin never errs. But I informed you before, that numbers are frequently confounded. I now inform you farther, that, of the numbers quoted by R. Stephens to the Gospels, Nos. 10, 11, 13, 16; to the Acts, 8, 14; to the Epistles, 2, 12, 14, 16; and to the Apocalypse, 5¹, 11; are spurious.

Wetstein discovered, in his Prolegomena, 1730, p. 22—27, that Stephens's No. 2 was the same MS. that Beza gave our

¹ A mistake for 15, as I have observed, *Gent. Mag.* Vol. LIX. p. 513. [=p. 67, *L. to Tr.*] See Bengelius on the Apocalypse, iii. 18, xix. 14.

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

BY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

university. An anonymous opposer soon appeared, who, to prove the contrary, produced twenty instances, in which, according to him, they varied. Whoever desires to see what Wetstein answered, may consult the second edition of his *Prolegomena*, p. 28—38. I wish no greater harm, Sir, to your admirers, than that they may approve of this anonymous gentleman's arguments. If you had been then alive, you would have added, in aid of this critick's reasoning, that Stephens's No. 2 contained the Epistle to the Romans, and therefore, *beyond contradiction*, must be different from Beza's MS. which contains only the Gospels and Acts.

All this trumpery about Stephens's margin rests upon a modest assumption, that Stephens could not commit a typographical error. I produced, out of a great number of examples, and shall now briefly recapitulate, as many as I thought sufficient to confute so extravagant a position. Matth. xxiv. 20, *ιθ* marked in the margin. 1 Pet. iii. 11, *ἀγαθὸν ζητησάτω* omitted in the text. Apocalyps. p. 176—177, eighteen various readings of the Complutensian edition omitted, and, of the nineteen marked, two inaccurate, and two false. The semicircle three times omitted; in place twice printed, and the figure of reference once misplaced (correct my former collation.) Apocalyps. xv. 2, 'καὶ ἐκ τοῦ χαράγματος αὐτοῦ, for καὶ ἐκ τοῦ χ. αὐτοῦ.' When you have shewn that Stephens's margin is correct in all these particulars, I will endeavour to exercise your sagacity with a few more of the same kind.

You might have spared yourself all this letter-hunting, if you had applied your assumption at first, and reasoned thus: The MSS. produced by Le Long and Wetstein are not the MSS. used by Stephens; for those omit from *in cælo* to *in terra*, inclusive; but these only omit *in cælo*. You have, indeed, repeated a part of this argument in your last letter, where you say, that all Stephens's MSS. retained *in terra*. The only witnesses you can bring to this assertion are Stephens's margin and Beza's



note. The appeal to Stephens's edition, when the question is, whether that edition be erroneous or not, is too gross a banter upon common sense. Nor can Beza's testimony be of any weight, till you can prove that he had the actual use of Stephens's MSS. But this you cannot prove, without making Stephens a thief and a liar. And when you have ruined his character, we will consider how much credit is due to his evidence.

You play your old game, when you say, "that the charge against Stephens is, that he collated his MSS. *unfaithfully*;" and afterwards, "that we accuse R. Stephens and T. Beza of a deliberate falsification of Scripture." I have told you over and over, that I only suppose R. Stephens to have committed an easy, and to appearance a small mistake. And I suppose, with Wetstein, that Beza adopted the mistake. *Ista typothetæ aberratio fraudi fuit T. Bezae*. If it be a deliberate falsification of Scripture to err in noting the various readings, God help the wicked! For there never was a more abandoned set of men than the greatest part of editors and collators. The word *unfaithfully* is capable of two senses. If it means *negligently*, *imperfectly*, *erroneously*, I agree that Stephens collated his manuscripts *unfaithfully*; but, if it means *fraudulently*, I have acquitted him of that imputation.

Supposing that I surrendered Stephens's No. 7, what would you gain by it? Nothing, unless you could shew that Nos. 4, 5, and 10, are different from the numbers marked by Le Long as corresponding. But this you have not attempted to shew of No. 4; nor can you shew it of No. 5, and 10, without retreating to your strong-hold, the infallibility of Stephens and his compositors. And if you call this arguing, you may argue till doomsday. You are indeed in a distressing situation; for, if one only of the MSS. quoted by Le Long be one of the MSS. quoted by Stephens, your cause will be as effectually

¹ [1 Hen. IV. 2. 4. 450.] Kidd.

ruined, as if the whole seven were found. If you can confute the single proposition, that the King's MS. formerly 2871, now 106, is Stephens's No. 4, you will perform more service to your darling verse, than you have performed in your whole book and your last incomparable letter. For Le Long, Wetstein, Mr. Griesbach, and the compilers of the catalogue of the King's MSS.¹ are in a provoking agreement concerning this MS. and, what is more provoking, are not contradicted by Stephens's infallible margin. *Attempt then this confutation without delay. Silence will be a proof of conscious impotence. And attempt it with candour and seriousness. Tinselled phrases and empty sarcasms will have no effect but to double the load that now lies heavy upon you*². In the mean time I abide by my first position, that the MSS. numbered 4, 5, 7, 10, by R. Stephens, are the same with the French King's MSS. which, in the time of Le Long, were marked 2871, 3425, 2242, 2870. You have said nothing in answer to these affirmations of Le Long and Wetstein, that has not furnished fresh proofs of the assertion which I formerly made, "that you possess not even the rudiments of criticism"³.

I have now, Sir, I think, with wonderful patience and politeness, replied to all your objections. I might indeed have excused myself from the task. If, however, you continue, as you threaten, to abuse Mr. Urban's indulgence, I shall not condescend to honour you with a second reply, unless you submit to a certain previous condition, which, to me, appears reasonable.

In every controversy, the disputants on either side ought, before they resume the subject by way of defence or offence, to acknowledge all the mistakes of which they have been convicted by others; and all in which they have detected themselves.

¹ Quartus ex eorum numero quos Robertus Stephanus adhibuit, T. II. p. 19.

² This fustian, with much more to the same purpose, may be found in Mr Travis's peroration, p. 125, 369.

³ [p. 38, *Lett. to Tr.*] Kidd.

Now, Sir, I have fairly staked my veracity on several points, which materially affected your cause and your character. Since you have neither defended your assertions, nor confessed your mistakes; you ought to look upon the attention I have here paid you as a signal exertion of humility. You are a culprit at the bar of the publick. You have no right to an hearing till you have purged yourself from the former accusations. These I shall now state again, and leave them to the judgement of the reader. You asserted 1. that the Latin copies in 1 John, v. 8. read (*with so few exceptions as not to merit notice added in the second ed.*) *tres in unum sunt*. 2. That they invariably retain the clause. 3. You assert, by implication, that most of the Greek MSS. which omit the seventh verse, retain *ἐν τῇ γῇ* in the eighth; 4. that Wetstein allows six MSS. to retain the disputed verse. I asserted, and I still assert, 1. that no Latin copy whatever, retaining the clause, reads *tres in unum sunt*, but all simply *tres unum sunt*; 2. that a very great number (as far as I can guess¹, a considerable majority,) omits the clause. 3. That no Greek MS., which omits the seventh verse, retains *ἐν τῇ γῇ* in the eighth; and 4. that Wetstein affirms four of the six MSS., to which you appeal, to omit the disputed verse; and professes to believe the same of a fifth. Besides these particular charges, I scattered a general accusation through my letters; that you had borrowed the greater part of your book from Martin, taking upon trust his facts and quotations. That this blind adherence to Martin had led you into many errors, some owing to the original, and some to the English translation. Unless you make haste to defend or confess, the publick will not fail to condemn your obstinacy, and take your silence for the certain token of a rotten cause and a guilty conscience.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

¹ Five to three in the Louvain editions, and about three to two in above fifty copies that I have collated.

XVIII.

R. PORSON to J. HAILSTONE¹.

No. 5, Essex Court. 23 Feb. 1790.

DEAR HAILSTONE,

I thought the pamphlet I mentioned was in our library, but I suppose I was mistaken. It was printed and published, and bore nearly the title I gave you before, Two Letters to Dr. Bentley, concerning his intended edition, with the Dr's answer². Raine had a copy, but he, I take for granted, is out of college, and his books inaccessible. I shall be glad, if at your leisure, you would write to your friend the curious collector, about that same Prague edition. For my own part, I scarcely entertain a doubt about the identity of our copy's edition. Because it would be a more extraordinary thing than the other that two editions should have escaped the notice not only of all writers on the subject *ex professo*, and most extraordinary of all, that one of them should escape the notice of a man who has lived several years in Russia, and made particular enquiries. Your extract from Euthymius Zigabenus was extremely accurate, and perfectly agrees with the other MSS. So much for my affairs. Please to tell the Right Rev^d. the librarian³ that I have got a copy of the new Edition of Toup's critical works, published at Oxford⁴, which copy is at the library's service, if it chuses to accept it; and that, in case of acceptance, I should be glad to know, what bookseller in town sends Merrill⁵ his books, that I may leave it with him.

I am, &c. &c.,

R. PORSON.

Addressed, Mr Hailstone, Trinity College, Cambridge.

¹ [From the original in the possession of the Rev. J. Hailstone.]² [See the full title in Dyce's *Bentley*, III. p. 484.]³ [John Clark.]⁴ [i. e. *The Emendationes in Suidam*, in which Porson's *Appendix* appeared.]⁵ [The Cambridge bookseller.]



XIX.

R. PORSON to J. HAILSTONE¹.

DEAR HAILSTONE,

Jones² was perfectly right. I was in the mistake you mention. I shall be much obliged to you to send me the aggregate sum, as you promise, and for my dividend this I hope will be sufficient authority to the bursar. I am, with due compliments to all friends,

Yours sincerely,

R. PORSON.

Temple, *May 3, 1791.*

P.S. Mr. Travis is gone to Paris to examine Greek MSS. for the use, I suppose, of his third Edition³.

Addressed, Mr. Hailstone, Trinity College, Cambridge.

XX.

R. PORSON to THOMAS POSTLETHWAITE⁴.Essex Court, Temple, 6th *October, 1792.*

SIR,

When I first received the favour of your letter, I must own that I felt rather vexation and chagrin than hope and satisfaction. I had looked upon myself so completely in the light of an outcast from *Alma Mater*, that I had made up my mind to have no farther connection with the place. The prospect you held out to me, gave me more uneasiness than pleasure. When I was younger than I now am, and my disposition more sanguine

¹ [From the original in the possession of the Rev. J. Hailstone.]² [Rev. T. Jones, tutor of Trin. Coll.]³ [In Hailstone's hand is added:

Div. Xmas, 1790	67 17 8
Xmas dues	4 6 8
Do. 1789	4 6 8
	<hr/>
	76 11 0

Remitted the Bursar's draught to Porson.]

⁴ [From James Savage's *Memorabilia, or Recollections Historical, Biographical, and Antiquarian.* Taunton, 1820, p. 290.]



than it is at present, I was in daily expectation of Mr. Cooke's¹ resignation, and I flattered myself with the hope of succeeding to the honour he was going to quit. As hope and ambition are great castle-builders, I had laid a scheme, partly, as I was willing to think, for the joint credit, partly for the mutual advantage of myself and the University. I had projected a plan of reading Lectures, and I persuaded myself that I should easily obtain a grace, permitting me to exact a certain sum from every person who attended. But seven years' waiting will tire out the most patient temper, and all my ambition of this sort was long ago laid asleep. The sudden news of the vacant Professorship put me in mind of poor Jacob, who having served seven years in hopes of being rewarded with Rachel, awoke, and behold it was Leah.

Such, Sir, I confess, were the first ideas that took possession of my mind. But after a little reflection, I resolved to refer a matter of this importance to my friends. This circumstance has caused the delay, for which I ought before now to have apologized. My friends unanimously exhorted me to embrace the good fortune which they conceived to be within my grasp. Their advice, therefore, joined to the expectation I had entertained of doing some small good by my exertions in the employment, together with the pardonable vanity which the honour annexed to the office inspired, determined me; and I was on the point of troubling you, Sir, and the other electors with notice of my intentions to profess myself a candidate, when an objection which had escaped me in the hurry of my thoughts, now occurred to my recollection.

The same reason, which hindered me from keeping my Fellowship by the method you obligingly pointed out to me, would, I am greatly afraid, prevent me from being Greek Professor.

¹ [William Cooke, of King's College, Greek Professor from 1780 to 1792. Editor of Aristotle's Poetics, 1787. An "extraordinary genius, poet, critic, scholar, and orator." Mathias, *Pursuits of Literature*, p. 274 (ed. 1812).]



Whatever concern this may give me for myself, it gives me none for the public. I trust there are at least twenty or thirty in the University, equally able and willing to undertake the office; possessed, many of talents superior to mine, and all of a more complying conscience. This I speak upon the supposition that the next Greek Professor will be compelled to read lectures; but if the place remains a sinecure, the number of qualified persons will be greatly increased. And, though it was even granted that my industry and attention might possibly produce some benefit to the interests of learning and the credit of the University, that trifling gain would be as much exceeded by keeping the Professorship a sinecure, and bestowing it on a sound believer, as temporal considerations are outweighed by spiritual. Having only a strong persuasion, not an absolute certainty, that such a subscription is required of the Professor elect; if I am mistaken, I hereby offer myself as a candidate; but if I am right in my opinion, I shall beg of you to order my name to be erased from the boards, and I shall esteem it a favour conferred on, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,

R. PORSON.

XXI.

R. PORSON to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE¹.

"O! limed soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged!" *Hamlet* [III. 3. 68].

June 30, [1794].

Mr. URBAN,

I pity you from my heart. More last words of the three heavenly witnesses! The gentleman, who calls himself *your friend*, comes forth in your last number², and seems desirous to engage in the controversy. His letter, I think, may be reduced to three heads.

¹ [From the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1794, p. 593.]

² [*Gent. Mag.* for May, 1794, p. 395. See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, ix. p. 80.]



First, he is angry with your Reviewer for supposing that Mr. Porson's letters may be sufficient to confute Mr. Travis, even though it should be allowed that not one of the MSS. now found in the Parisian library belongs to the list used by R. Stephens in his folio edition.

Secondly, he asserts that Mr. Porson's arguments are all borrowed.

Thirdly, he half promises to give a BRIEF of the controversy.

In answer to the first, give my respectful compliments to your Reviewer, and tell him that he has made too hasty a concession. Mr. Travis has done nothing less than proved the non-identity of the MSS. by the specimens already produced. Let him publish his entire collation, and we shall be better enabled to form a judgement.

The second is a formidable objection truly! Mr. Porson himself having formally disclaimed all pretensions to novelty, as any of your readers may see by looking at the beginning of his second letter, or in your vol. LIX. p. 101. In return, I beg to know how much new matter Mr. Travis has added, from his own stock, *errors exc.* &c.?

On the third I observe, that you seem already to have had enough of the controversy. Such too seems to have been Mr. Porson's opinion, when he took the subject out of your Miscellany to treat it in a more convenient place and manner. It is difficult to discuss such a question properly with the interruptions which your plan renders necessary. I submit it, therefore, to *your friend*, whether he would not do better to lick that mass of knowledge, with which his mind teems, into the form of a pamphlet, than to extract it by piecemeal at monthly intervals.

Whether this gentleman be a new dubbed knight, *who sleeps on brambles till he kills his man*, or the doughty champion himself, who wears his beaver down lest his person should be known and his challenge refused, I am willing to enter the lists

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY

JOHN B. HENNING

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO

1876

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO

1876

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO

1876

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CHICAGO

1876

with him on the fulfilment of one indispensable previous condition.

I believe that I shall do no injustice to Mr. Travis and your friend (if they are two), by supposing that they esteem the defence of R. Stephens, as newly furbished up, to be the brightest piece of armour in the hero's *panoplia dogmatica*. In comparing the readings of the Paris MSS. with the marginal readings of R. Stephens's edition, he makes, among other assertions the following:

1. Page 225. That MS. (Par. No. 112), reads *οἱ ἀκολουθήσαντές μοι ἐν τῇ παλιγγενεσίᾳ ὅταν* in *Matt.* xix. 28; but the MS. ε of *R. Stephens* read *οἱ ἀκολουθήσαντές μοι διαστολὴν ἔχουσι ὅταν* in the corresponding passage.

2. P. 231. *R. Stephens* affirms that his MS. ζ read *διαστολὴν ἔχουσι* in *Matt.* xix. 28; neither of which words are found in that passage in MS. 47.

3. P. 233. *R. Stephens* affirms that his MS. ζ read *διαστολὴν ἔχουσι* in *Matt.* xix. 28; but the MS. 49 has neither of those words in this passage.

4. P. 227. *R. Stephens* affirms, that *all* his MSS. read *ἀφένται σου* in *Matt.* ix. 2; but the MS. No. 112, now in question, reads *ἀφένται σοι* in this passage.

5. P. 230. That MS. (No. 72) reads *ἀφένται σοι* in *Matt.* ix. 2; but *R. Stephens* affirms, that *ALL* his MSS. read *ἀφένται σου* in this verse.

6. P. 233, 4. The MS. 49 reads *ἀφένται σοι αἱ ἁμαρτίαι* in *Matt.* ix. 2; but *all R. Stephens's MSS.* read *ἀφένται σου* in this passage.

Now, Sir, I assert, on the other hand, that every one of these six assertions contains a direct and absolute falsehood. The previous condition, at which I just now hinted, is an explicit answer to the following queries:

Qu. 1. Has Mr. Travis really committed these errors or not?

Qu. 2. Ought not an author, who is capable of making such



ridiculous, such infantine blunders, or of asserting such palpable falsehoods, to be deprived *ipso facto* of all right to engage in a literary warfare?

It is diverting enough to hear Mr. Travis and his myrmidons exclaim against the want of candour and liberality in their opponents. They always bring to my mind the story of the convict, who complained bitterly of the unpolite behaviour of the judge in condemning him.

URBANO AMICIOR.

XXII.

JOHN POPE to R. PORSON¹.

DEAR SIR,

Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, the similarity of our pursuits may, I hope, give me the liberty of introducing myself in the manner I now do.

Before I saw your remarks on Mr. Travis's letters in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I had been engaged in collecting materials by way of reply to his publication. The appearance of your answer in one volume in some measure prevented me from proceeding. I thought, however, as Mr. Travis seemed to promise a 3rd edition, there might be something for me to do. Accordingly, in my letters to Mr. Nisbett on the Miraculous Conception², p. 348, I expressed this intention. But partly my numerous engagements of a different kind, and principally a conviction that the argumentative part would be in some measure treading upon your heels, have determined me in a great measure, to give up all thoughts of prosecuting the subject. It is intimated in one of the Reviews, that you have an intention of again taking notice of Mr. Travis. If you have, I flatter myself, that I can furnish you with a little information from sources to which I have had access, and which you pro-

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

² [Observations on the Miraculous Conception and the Testimonies of Ignatius and Justin Martyr on that subject, 1792.]



bably have either not had recourse to, or have overlooked, in the haste of writing.

If, therefore, anything I have is likely to be of service to you, I shall be very happy to communicate what I can, in order to expose his absurdities and confute the chicanery of such a writer as Mr. Travis. I will either send you my copy of his 3rd edition, in which I have inserted several marginal remarks or transcribe such as may seem most material.

Will you excuse the liberty I take of remarking on a mistake into which you seem to have fallen as to Bengelius, in p. 99 of your Letters to Travis? You apprehend the words, *Britannicus nempe codex*, &c. to be Bengelius's explanation. But if you will consult the *Hanau* edition of Stephens's Bible, printed *typis Wecheliani* ap. Claud. Marnium, 1605, 4to., you will find all the words in the margin which are quoted by you in Italics as from Bengelius¹.....from this edition that Bengelius took the passages which he has *literally transcribed*.

I cannot resist the temptation to cut your labour short as to what R. Stephens says himself of the MSS. which he returned to the Fr. King's library. *Postulant afferri vetus exemplar* (he says) *Respondeo, non posse fieri quod non unum esset, sed quindecim relata*, &c. (See your letters, p. 74, &c.)

Before I saw Stephens's defence of himself, I imagined that by putting a comma, or a semicolon after *quindecim*, the whole difficulty would vanish; and that the sense was, *I answer that it is impossible; for it was not one MS. only, but fifteen: that those were returned to the King's Library which had been lent me*. And this I found to be actually the sense and reading in Stephens's *Responsio ad censuras Theolog. Paris.*, in the British Museum. I will transcribe both the Latin and the French, as I found the former in the Latin original, and the latter in his own translation. [Both these are in the Museum.]

Postulant afferri vetus exemplar, scilicet in quo legerent.

¹ [The letter is torn here.]

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOSEPH NEALE
OF THE BOSTON BAR

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1773.

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Respondeo, non posse fieri, quod non unum esset, sed quindecim, relata in Bibliothecā regiā, quæ mihi precario data fuerant.

The French translation is,

Ils demandent qu'on leur apporte le vieil exemplaire, pësez que c'estoit pour y lire. Je respond qu'il ne se peut faire, pource qu'il n'y en avoit point ung tant seulement, mais quinze, qu'on avoit reportez en la libraire du roy, lesquels j'avoye eu par grand priere.

It is plain that *lesquels* here signifies *those which*. It is not indeed a common expression. But in Chambaud's dictionary *lequel* is mentioned as taken in the same sense.

Now, if Stephens be supposed to understand his own meaning, all the nonsense of Mr. Travis about his returning more MSS. to the King's Library, than he received from it, falls to the ground. You will be so good as to give me your opinion of this, and believe me to be with real respect

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. POPE.

Manchester, *July 29, 1794.*

[Addressed, 'Mr. Porson, Cambridge,' altered to 'No. 5, Essex Court, Temple, London.']

XXIII.

R. PORSON to JOHN POPE¹.

[*July, 1794*].

SIR,

I thank you for the favour of your letter, and shall be obliged to you for any remarks you may communicate to me, whether they correct my own mistakes, expose Mr. Travis's errors, or contain additional information. It is not probable that either of us should miss any important part of the argument, but the

¹ [From a rough copy in Porson's hand in Trin. Coll. Collection; from the next Letter it appears it was not sent, at least at the time it was written.]

incidental circumstances may often be overlooked or misrepresented. I mean to publish an Appendix, in which I shall first correct some mistakes, next farther illustrate some things, and lastly examine what Mr. Travis has offered in his new edition. You doubtless are convinced with me that by this effort he has only plunged himself deeper in the mire. If you look into the *Gentleman's Magazine* of this month¹, you will see two of his errors (or rather six, for with him one is three and three are one) detected. However, as the charge is not clearly explained, I should not wonder to see him or his champion boldly maintain that they [are] not errors, but genuine truths. If you have not Stephens's folio edition by you, you will easily perceive Mr. Travis's blunders, when I transcribe Stephens's marginal note on Matth. xix. 28, *πρὸ τοῦ, ἐν τῇ παλιγγενεσίᾳ, διαστολὴν ἔχουσι τὸ γ. δ. ε. ζ. ιβ.* And thus he translated it. INSTEAD OF *ἐν τῇ παλιγγενεσίᾳ*, five MSS. read *διαστολὴν ἔχουσι*². In the other passage Matth. ix. 2, Mr. Travis has asserted of the second verse what is true only of the fifth. (Perhaps this explanation is needless; but I thought it might save you some trouble in turning over editions.) Never was such consummate ignorance displayed as in the specimens of collation which he has produced from the Paris MSS. I now proceed to the two observations with which you have favoured me.

1. You have clearly convicted me of a mistake in attributing to Bengelius those words which Bengelius attributes to Stephens's Latin Bible. I supposed that the printers had made a mistake and printed part of Bengelius's words as a quotation. I could have made some use of this annotation, if I had thought it Stephens's own; but as neither de Missy nor I could find it in any of his editions, I gave a plausible, though as I now see, a false conjecture. But I am afraid, after all, that Bengelius

¹ [This is Letter xxi. above, and thus the date when this was written is fixed.]

² [See Turton's *Vindication of Porson*, p. 338, note.]



was mistaken, and that no such annotation exists in the editions published by Stephens himself. It is not in 1545 and therefore I suppose in no earlier edition. I suspect it was added by some of the republishers, perhaps at Hanau. I need not attempt to prove to you, nor to any man else, except Mr. Travis, that an edition sometimes varies from another even when it professes to copy it verbatim. However I shall be very glad to be again convicted of an error, and to find that Stephens really made this addition to his former note.

2. I at first thought with you, that Stephens's testimony might be made more clear and exact by a fuller distinction after *quindecim*; so that the sense might be; "I use fifteen MSS. in all; those which I had out of the King's Library, I had restored." But I am convinced that the sentence cannot admit that construction, and that R. Stephens says, if we press his words closely, that he had the whole fifteen from the royal library.

I. If R. Stephens had meant to say that only a part of the 15 MSS. had been carried back to the library, he would have made an imperfect enumeration, and left an opening for a fresh question from his enemies. Where then are the rest? Are any of them your own? Let us see those that are left. He ought in that case to have added a clause to this effect, *cætera amicis, qui commodaverant, reddita*.

II. I possess R. Stephens's book in Latin only, not in French. I am sorry to observe, that you have overlooked the true sense of the French phrase. You construe it thus: "I answer, that it could not be; because it was not one MS. only that I used, but fifteen; that I had sent back to the library of the King, those which I had borrowed by urgent entreaty."

The true construction is; "it was not one MS. only that I used; but fifteen; which I had sent back to the library of the King, and which were lent me at my earnest entreaty."

The French are very desirous to avoid ambiguity. For this



reason they have invented the use of the particie *lequel*, which admitting gender and number will for the most part specify the noun to which it ought to be referred with exactness that cannot be mistaken. If, for instance, R. Stephens had said, "mais quinze, qu'on avoit reportez en la libraire du roy, que j'avoie eu par grand priere," he would have said that he had the king by urgent prayer. To take an example. *The Lord of the heavens, whom I adore. Le Seigneur des Cieux, que j'adore.* This phrase in French signifies, that the speaker adores the heavens, not the Lord of the heavens. A French writer therefore will express himself in this manner: *Le Seigneur des cieux lequel j'adore.*

The other mistake I shall acknowledge and rectify. I have, as you may remember, in the conclusion of my preface, expressed my intention of never expunging my mistakes, but of correcting them. In the mean time I shall endeavour to learn, and shall be much obliged to you for any information that may clear up the doubts which have ensued upon that mistake.

XXIV.

JOHN POPE to R. PORSON¹.

SIR,

I took the liberty of addressing a letter to you, a few months since, concerning two observations of R. Stephens. As I am convinced, from the character you sustain, that nothing but forgetfulness could have prevented you from noticing it; and it was a matter of some consequence with me to have your opinion on what I had written; will you be so good as to let [me] know your sentiments? As it is very possible that I may be mistaken, I shall be glad to be set right by so good a judge as you; and if I am not in the wrong, your approbation will afford me no small pleasure, and be a very considerable encouragement to me, in the prosecution of future enquiries of a similar kind. A letter

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]



directed to me, at Manchester, will find me. In expectation of which, I remain, dear Sir,

Your sincere well-wisher
and humble servant,

J. POPE.

Manchester, Dec. 7th, 1794.

[Addressed as XXII.]

XXV.

R. PORSON to the EDITOR of the MORNING CHRONICLE.

[13 April, 1796.]

SIR,

As a learned friend of mine was rummaging an old trunk the other day, he discovered a false bottom, which, on examination, proved to be full of old parchments. But what was his joy and surprise when he discovered that the contents were neither more nor less than some of the lost tragedies of Sophocles! As the writing is difficult, and the traces of the letters somewhat faded, he proceeds slowly in the task of decyphering. When he has finished, the entire tragedies will be given to the public. In the mean time I send you the following fragment, which my friend communicated to me, and which all critics will concur with me, I doubt not, in determining to be the genuine production of that ancient dramatist. His characteristics are simplicity and sententiousness. For instance, what can be more simple and sententious than the opening of the *Trachiniæ*?—"It is an old saying that has appeared among mankind, that you cannot be certain of the life of mortals, before one dies, whether it be good or evil." These qualities, too, are conspicuous in the following Iambics, which contain a seasonable caution to parents against rashly trusting children out of their sight.—Though your paper is chiefly occupied in plain English, you sometimes gratify your learned readers with a little Greek: you may therefore give them this, if you think

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that it will gratify them. For the benefit of those whose Greek is rather rusty with disuse, I have added a Latin version, which, I hope, is as pure and perspicuous as Latin versions of Greek Tragedies commonly are.

I am, Sir, &c.

S. ENGLAND.

Κρυσταλλοπήκτους τρίπτυχοι κόροι ῥοῖς
 "Ωρα θέρους ψαίροντες εὐτάρσοις ποσὶ,
 Διναῖς ἐπιπτον οἶα δὴ πίπτειν φιλεῖ,
 "Απαντες εἴτ' ἔφευγον οἱ λελειμμένοι.
 "Αλλ' εἴπερ ἦσαν ἐγκεκλεισμένοι μοχλοῖς,
 "Η ποσὶν ὀλισθάνοντες ἐν ξηρῷ πέδῳ,
 Χρυσῶν ἂν ἠθέλησα περιδόσθαι σταθμῶν,
 Εἰ μὴ μέρος τι τῶν νέων ἐσώζετο.
 "Αλλ', ὦ τοκεῖς, ὅσοις μὲν ὄντα τυγχάνει,
 "Οσοις δὲ μὴ, βλαστήματ' εὐτέκνου σποράς,
 "Ην εὐτυχεῖς εὐχρησθε τὰς θυράς' ὁδοῦς
 Τοῖς παισὶν, εὖ σφᾶς ἐν δόμοις φυλάσσετε.

GLACIE-DURATA triplices pueri fluenta
 Tempes- aestatis radentes pulchras-plantas
 habentibus pedibus,
 In vortices ceciderunt, ut sane accidere solet,
 Omnes: deinde effugerunt reliqui.
 Sin autem inclusi essent vectibus,
 Aut pedibus labantes in arido campo,
 Auri ponderis sponsione libenter contenderem
 Partem aliquam juvenum servari potuisse.
 At, O parentes, tum vos, quibus esse contigit,
 Tum vos, quibus non contigit, germina pul-
 chros-filios-procreantis segetis,
 Si felices optatis extra-domos itiones
 Pueris vestris, bene eos intra domos servate.



XXVI.

JOHN GODFREY JAMES HERMANN to R. PORSON¹.

VIRO CELEBERRIMO

PORSONIO,

S. P. D.

GODOFREDUS HERMANNUS.

Præclarum mihi benevolentiae suae documentum præbuit Heynius, Vir celeberrime, quum non modo fautorem Te mihi fore promisit, sed ipse etiam sua commendatione, ut benignius has litteras exciperes, efficere non dubitavit. Quo facto me ille et cura magna et metu liberavit. Etsi enim nihil magis exoptabam, quam ut in Britannia aliqui insignes meritis viri res meas auctoritate sua adjuvare vellent, magnopere tamen verebar, ne aut nulla mihi ad eos accessio foret, aut ea, qua non sine magna immodestia uti possem. Quamquam ne nunc quidem hac culpa me liberum arbitror. Sed confirmavit dubitantem quum humanitas, quam in Te maximam esse prædicant, tum litterarum amor et summis meritis, quorum nuper illustre Æschylus documentum exstitit, conjunctus, studiumque Tuum et voluntas, omnibus, qui litteras diligenter colunt, paratissima. In qua quidem sic demum me spem meam recte collocare ratus sum, si Tuo gravissimo judicio studia mea æstimanda commissem. Itaque misi ad te librum, quem de metris poëtarum Græcorum et Romanorum scripsi, qui si mihi alicujus commendationis loco esse potest, id satis scio non tam iis, quæ dedi, quam iis, quæ dare studui, tum etiam legentium benignitati tribuendum esse. Certe si istam operam non prorsus improbaveris, nihil erit, quod quum in studiis meis omnibus, tum in iis maxime, quibus nunc me dedidi, aut auctoritate tua gravius, aut voluntate lætius

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

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mihi possit contingere. Quum enim jam inde ab aliquot annis Richardi Bentleii exemplum mira Plauti edendi cupiditate me incendisset, mox eam rem hoc cupidius agitare cœpi, quo magis eam viam, quam ille vir, decus quondam Britanniae, in Terentio præisset, a plerisque omnibus deseri animadvertēbam. Suspensum tamen aliquamdiu fuit hoc consilium, quum Frid. Aug. Wolfio, eadem molienti, cederem, quem longe doctissimum Plautus editorem nactus esset. Sed is ipse, quum, libro de metris a me edito, ultro mihi Plautum demandasset, ita me novo ardore implevit, adhortantibus etiam aliis viris doctis, nihil ut usquam reperiatur, a quo ægrius, quam a Plauto, divelli queam. Verum tamen illud in hac re plurimum mihi curæ ac sollicitudinis affert, quod librorum MSS. sine quibus nihil unquam lucis Plauto futurum constat, non modo summa raritas est, sed etiam propter longinquitatem locorum, in quibus servantur, difficillima collatio. Maxime vero omnium in iis codicibus, quos Britannia habet, prolatae inde sæpius a Bentleio præstantissimæ lectiones spem meam, atque exspectationem defixerunt. Qui si forte, quoniam ipse aliquando de Plauto edendo cogitabat, jam paratam lectionum illarum collectionem habuit, hæc quidem vel propter operæ compendium, vel quod æquas conjecturis summi viri aliquantum locupletatas veri simile est, haud minus mihi, quam ipsorum codicum collatio, acceptæ forent. Quod si vel preces meæ vel Heynii amicitia tantum apud Te valerent, ut consilio atque auctoritate tua ad codices illos aditum mihi parare non gravareris, nullum profecto foret beneficium, quod aut ad lætitiā uberius, aut ad gratias sanctius essem habiturus. Vale. Ser. Lipsiæ d. XXVIII Nov. MDCCCXCVI.



XXVII.

R. PORSON to Mrs. HAWES¹.

DEAR SISTER,

I learn from our sister in law² that you are acquainted with my late change of condition³. The truth is I did not mean that the public should have been informed of that important event for some time: but the actions of us eminent persons, as a facetious friend of mine observed on the occasion, cannot be long concealed. Since therefore what I meant to be a great secret is already discovered, I shall be very happy to think that it is not disapproved by my friends, particularly by my father and yourself. I am afraid I shall not be able to come down into Norfolk this winter, as I intended, but rather think that when I quit London, where I am still detained awhile by an academical commission, I shall be forced to go immediately to Cambridge. When I know my destination for certain I will inform you. * * * * Give my duty to my father if he be with you, my best compliments to Mr Hawes, and believe me to be

Dear Sister,

Your loving brother

R. PORSON.

Lancaster Court,
No. 11. 21 *December* 1796.

XXVIII.

CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB HEYNE to R. PORSON⁴.

Doctori (?) Porson, viro clarissimo doctissimo. S.P.D.

C. G. Heyne.

Cum a meo ingenio et more impetrare haud possim ut
humanitatis officia detrectem quæ a me flagitentur, imprimis ab

¹ [From a copy in the handwriting of Mr Siday Hawes, in possession of the editor.]

² [Mrs. Thomas Porson.]

³ [i. e. his marriage.]

⁴ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]



homine dignissimo, veniam dabis mihi paullo molestiori quod tuum seu otium seu negotium interpello. Habes hic viri inter nostrates doctissimi librum de re metrica veterum, una cum ejus litteris ad te scriptis. Fallitur quidem ille in eo, quod putat tantum me gratia apud te valere, ut tu meis daturus sis precibus, quod ille in votis habet. Atqui hoc ipse facilius a tua ipsius humanitate est impetraturus, si modo res ita comparata est, ut effici possit id, quod ille expetit. Videbis in ipso libro p. 120, virum doctum studio magno delatum esse in Plautum, ut ad exitum deducat conata multorum, maxime summi Bentleii. Cujus chartæ cum alicubi apud vos asserventur, magnopere ille allaborat, ut earum inspiciendarum sibi facultas detur. Quod ut ille consequatur, nescio an tibi aliqua sit amicitia aut necessitudo cum iis viris, a quibus impetrari ea res possit; voluntate certe ac studio haud deeris litteris juvandis, idque in auctore constituendo et expoliendo, ad quem singula vix sæcula unum ingenium proferent, quod doctrinæ, studii, et opis satis ad metra Plautina habeat restituenda.

Et hæc quidem de Hermanno. At de me hæc habeto: opportunitatem hanc compellandi te per litteras me tanto cupidius arripuisse, quo majus ab omni inde tempore animo meo insedit tui studium, summa doctrinæ tuæ exquisitissimæ et ingenii politissimi admiratio: quam si vel verbo tibi testatam faverem¹, magno mihi onere levatus esse mihi videbar. Ita enim fert ingenium humanum, ut sensus animi aperire gestiamus ei, in quem miro aliquo affectu ferimur. Ipse ne benevolentia tua indignus videar, diligenter allaborabo. Scr. Gottingæ. d. 21. Dec. 1796.

¹ [*Sic, probably for haberem.*]



XXIX.

JOHN CLEAVER BANKS to R. PORSON¹.Paris, Thermidor 11th, [July 30], 1800.

Hotel d'Angleterre, rue des filles de St Thomas.

MY DEAR PORSON,

I cannot too often urge despatch in communicating your wishes respecting the Collation of the different MSS. in the National Library: unfortunately I shall have to detail the loss of several MSS. of Æschylus and the latter Plays of Euripides, which were lent to Vauvilliers, and have disappeared, as well as himself. But I know it will rejoice your heart to hear that the superb vellum MS. of Athenæus which belonged to the library of St Marc at Venice is now at Paris. Young Schweighæuser has finished the collation for his father who is employed about a new edition. I ventured to make use of your name, and said I would request you to communicate your emendations. In a former letter I sent you the collations of Suidas which you desired. Since that time I have finished the transcript of Phrynichus²; and have begun the λέξεις 'Ρητορικαί²: as far as I can judge at present it contains matter infinitely more valuable than Phrynichus himself. The intermediate Lexicon Συναγωγή λεξέων² is too long for me to undertake it. The size you know is quarto; but I believe you did not know that the character is infinitely small. I transcribe at the rate of three pages a day. This piece at that rate will cost me about 20 days. I wish I had time to copy the συναγωγή λεξέων; for it contains very excellent stuff. I have found a very old but a very ugly vellum MS. of the Hecuba Orestes and Phœnissæ, which was brought from the Library of St Marc.

¹ [From the original in possession of the Editor.]² [Published by Bekker, in the first volume of his *Anecdota Græca*, Berlin, 1814.]



XXX.

..... to R. PORSON¹.

[1800].

πραόνωσ. ἀριστοφάνησ. σὺ δὲ μὴ πρὸς ὀργὴν αἰσχύλε ἀλλὰ
 πραόνως ἐλεγχ' ἐλεγχον· λαιδορεῖσθαι οὐδὲ πρέπει
 ἄνδρας ποιητάς, ὥσπερ ἀρτοπωλιδας.
 μυχὸς ὁ ἐνδύτατος τόπος ὡς φησὶν ὡς φιν γένηται γηρωβοσκόσ
 μέχρῃς ἐς αἰὲ μυχοὺς κίχωσι· τοῦ κάτω θεοῦ·
 μυχοὶ παρὰ ἡροδότῳ καταδύσεις τὰ ἔνδον
 μυχιὰ ἢ ἀφροδίτη.

DEAR PORSON,

Above you have the collation of Suidas² made by a friend, as I was obliged to leave Oxford almost immediately on the receipt of your message. How goes on the Homer³? They begin to be very anxious about the completion at Oxford, as the time for the proctor to notice it in his speech, is close at hand. So pray do not forget us. I have called twice, and will repeat my visit to-morrow if possible.

XXXI.

HENRY CHARLES ABRAHAM EICHSTÄDT to R. PORSON⁴.

Richardo Porsoni, Viro celeberrimo, S. D. Henr. Carolus Abr.
 Eichstädt, Professor Jenensis.

MAGNA mihi olim, quum in Academia Lipsiensi bonas literas docerem, intercessit familiaritas cum Herberto Marsh, præstantissimo viro: qui etsi propriis et eximiis eminebat ingenii

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection. See a reference to this letter in the *Aristophanica. Ran.* 881, p. 71.]

² [The MS. of Suidas in C. C. Coll. Oxford.]

³ [i. e. the Collation of the Harleian MS. of the *Odyssey*, published in the *Grenville Homer*.]

⁴ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

DECLARATION

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE

CONFERENCE OF THE
PRESIDENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITIES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND THE PRESIDENTS OF THE
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WE, THE PRESIDENTS OF THE
UNIVERSITIES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND THE PRESIDENTS OF THE
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DO HEREBY DECLARE THAT

WE ARE FULLY AWARE OF THE
FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES
SURROUNDING THE
SITUATION IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND WE ARE FULLY
CONVINCED THAT THE
SITUATION IS A
SERIOUS ONE

AND WE ARE FULLY
CONVINCED THAT THE
SITUATION IS A
SERIOUS ONE
AND WE ARE FULLY
CONVINCED THAT THE
SITUATION IS A
SERIOUS ONE

doctrinæque virtutibus, tamen a Tuo, Vir celeberrime, favore Tuaque amicitia multo potioremi mihi habere commendationem videbatur. Is Tuam tam crebro mihi humanitatem et tam amplis verbis prædicavit, ut, quum eruditionis Tuæ copiam atque elegantiam, insigni illam iudicii acumine roboratam, jam diu cum admiratione cognossem, propter tam singulares animi dotes Te etiam diligere inciperem. Crevit is amor tempore, tantumque per curas Tuas Euripideas, subtilitatis pariter atque urbanitatis plenissimas, subinde incrementum cepit, ut meam Tibi observantiam palam testandi cupido animum sæpe tentaret. Diu cunctata est verecundia; vicit tandem pietas, effecitque adeo, ut, quem nuper edere institui, Diodorum Siculum non solum mittere ad Te, verum etiam publica dedicatione in Tuam tradere tutelam non dubitarem. Quod consilium si in eam, quam volo, partem acceperis, impense lætabor, et, quod in extrema Diodori mei præfatione serio scripsi, lætam publici iudicii prærogativam inde capiam: sin seæus omnia ceciderint, tamen animi Tibi deditissimi benevolentiam haud prorsus adspernabere. Sed præfationis illius dum recordor, o quam vellem, præstantissime Porson, a Te amplius quiddam sine immodestiæ specie petere liceret! Sunt Tibi procul dubio, vel in bibliothecis beatæ Britanniae Vestrae reperta, vel ingenio Tuo divino excogitata, quibus Diodorus meus insigniter possit ornari. Eorum si partem aliquam Tua mihi liberalitas impertiret; tum demum, crede mihi, suscepta hac editoris provincia operæ pretium me fecisse existimarem. Atque easdem ego preces, nisi verecundiæ pæne omnes fines puderet transgredi, lubenter conferrem in Lucretium, quem, volente sie et mandante librario, nuper ita sum publicare aggressus, ut editio mea tum Wakefieldianæ omnia bona, tum propriæ dotis, si fieri posset, accessiones quasdam haberet. Diu enim a nostris, in primis propter Rich. Bentleii magnum nomen, desideratur Wakefieldi editio, quippe quæ pretio, Paupertati Germanicæ nimis acerbo, veneat. Nec vero deerunt Tibi, Vir crudissime, quæ et Lucretio novam lucem accendant, et popularis Tui effusam po-

tius temere, quam considerate expromptam doctrinam refingant. Sed hoc tanto ornamento ut mea Lucretii editio condecoretur, optare potius, quam vel sperare, vel petere abs Te audeo. Scio enim, Porsoniana non nisi Toupianis satis digne ac prout mereantur adjungi. Vale, Vir eximie, gloriaque meritis parta diu felix fructu. Vale. Scribebam Jenæ, ipsis Calendis Martiis anni MDCCC1.

Post scriptum.

Accidit omine valde infausto, Præstantissime Porson, ut Hamburgo mihi remittantur literæ, quas duobus abhinc mensibus una cum Diodoro ad Te dederam. Nam publicæ vecturæ nescio quæ difficultas obstiterat, quo minus iter suum in Britanniam vestram conficerent. Quapropter alia nunc via utendum putavi, qua mea ad Te perferantur, eamque mercatus Lipsici opportunitas ostendit. Faxit Apollo, ut ne iterum ad me redeat munusculum, quod Tibi jam pridem debebatur! Cæterum hæc mora, etsi aliis de causis mihi valde molesta, tamen hoc attulit commodi, ut interea prelis exiret Lucretii mei volumen primum, quod non dubitavi Diodoro adijcere. Speravi enim fore, ut, si consilium Lucretii dandi Tibi non prorsus improbaretur, faciliorem Te præbiturus esses votis, quæ in superiore epistola expromsi paullo audacius. Accipe igitur sereno vultu, quæ bonæ spei plenus Tibi obtuli, mihique et meis conatibus fave! Ser. Jenæ. d. 23 Maii, 1801.

Addressed, To the honourable and most learned Professor of the Greek language, Mr Richard Porson at Cambridge.

Joined a book signated M. R. P. Cambridge.

Free Hamburg.

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
IN THE YEAR 1880

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ROYAL SOCIETY
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XXXII.

R. PORSON to JAMES PERRY¹.

DEAR PERRY,

I saw the Master of Emanuel² this morning. I told him the needful. He said he should be in town to-morrow, and should see the bursar, Mr Smithies, but probably not Mr Nicholls. Perhaps you could find out Mr Smithies, or have some discourse with him. If not, you must manage with Mr Nicholls, I suppose, as well as you can. For the Version, I mean the paper in which a letter appeared to the Editor of the M. C. containing Greek verses, *Κρυσταλλοπήκτους τρίπτυχοι κόροι ροάς*, &c. with a Latin Version. The letter is signed Sam. England; the time just after Ireland's humbug was exploded³. I am, with remembrances to all friends,

Yours sincerely,

R. PORSON.

2 June, 1801. Trin. Coll.

Addressed, Mr Perry, No. 145 Strand, London.

XXXIII.

R. PORSON to MARTIN DAVY⁴.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I cannot tell whether you are acquainted or not with the object of the foregoing subscription. He was once of Emanuel, but chusing rather to trust to his wits for a maintenance, than the bounty of holy Mother church, you see to what it has brought him. In the mean time, if you have 'a hand open as day for melting charity⁵,' you may contribute what you see

¹ [From the original in the possession of the Editor. A facsimile may be seen in Watson's *Life of Porson*, p. 134.]

² [Dr Cory.]

³ [Above, letter xxv.]

⁴ [From Barker's *Literary Anecdotes*, Lond. 1852, II. p. 53.]

⁵ [2 Hen. IV. 4. 4. 31.]

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reasonable, and apply to any well-disposed persons, that may fall in your way, for similar exertions of benevolence. The amount of the subscription at present is, I understand, between £400 and £500, so there will be something to purchase an annuity for the poor Poet, after paying his debts, and to give him food, which is necessary, in lieu of fame, which is not necessary. God forbid it should! How many of us would then be in want of necessaries! We have been rather in expectation of you here in town this Christmas, but I suppose, diseases, and consequently deaths, have been so rife, that you have had no leisure for jaunting or merrymaking. I have got a copy of Çorai's *Hippocrates de Aeribus, Aquis, et Locis*, which if you come shortly to town, you may take with you; if not, I shall send it by Hole¹, when he passes this way in his return to Cambridge. I have been at death's door myself, but by a due neglect of the faculty, and plentiful use of my old remedy, (powder of post,) I am pretty well recovered, and am in any way but in medicine,

Dear Doctor,

Your humble servant to command,

R. PORSON.

Strand, No. 145, (Mr Perry's), 1 Feb. 1802.

Dr Davy, Caius College, Cambridge.

XXXIV.

Anon. to R. PORSON².

[1802.]

In commoda publicā peccem, si longo sermone morer tua tempora, vir longē pręstantissime: liceat tamen mihi declarare, quanto studio incendar ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύοντος ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ; liceat meum homuncionis, importuni forsan et male seduli, qualeeunque tandem vectigal, literarum regi pendere.

¹ [Robert Hole, Fellow of Trinity.]

² [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]



Præf. Hec. p. 16, 25. (ed. Cantab.) Euripides *Bacch.* 285, citante Morello de metris p. 42,—ὥστε διὰ τούτων τὰγάθ' ἀνθρώπους ἔχειν.

p. 22. antep. Sophocles *Æd. C.* 1435, 6.

σφῶν δ' εὐδοοίη Ζεὺς, τὰδ' εἰ τελεῖτέ μοι
θάνοντ'· ἐπεὶ οὐ μοι ζῶντί γ' αὖθις ἔξετον.

p. 30. 7b. Si versus cretico clauditur, 5tus pes tribrachys esse nequit: si pæone 4to, non esse nequit. Existimo igitur voces supervacaneas “vel tribrachys” tibi invito excidisce. Hoc autem sphalma, quin jam olim ipse correxeris, vix dubito.

p. 34. antep. Sophocles *Æd. C.* 826,

ὕμῶν ἂν εἴη τήνδε καιρὸς ἐξάγειν. (fortasse ὑμᾶς.)

ad Hec. 624. Idem ibidem 743,

εἰ μὴ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων ἔφυν
κάκιστος,—

.....1046 idem ibidem 434. ἔξει θυμός.

.....1125 idem *Trach.* 1200. ἀστένακτος et ἀδάκρυτος active¹. vid. Hec. 691.

Orest. [475] Μενέλαε προσφέγγει νῦν ἀκάθαρτον κάρα est varia lectio apud Schol. (ed. King. certe).

Phœniss. 67. τῶδ' εἰς φόβον πεσόντε vulgo: emendavit Heathius. Non vidi Aldinam.

Atque hæc, inquam, vereor, ne sint importuna magis quam utilia. Si quid tamen horum, si quid tibi profuerit, vehementissime sane lætabitur

Tui cultor humillimus.

[Addressed ‘Mr Porson, 5 Essex Court Temple’: postmark, 1802.]

¹ γόου δὲ μηδὲν εἰσίστω δάκρυ,
ἀλλ' ἀστένακτος καδάκρυτος, εἴπερ εἴ
τοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς, ἔρξον. *Tr.* 1200.

XXXV.

Anon. to R. PORSON¹.

Vir maxime,

Cum inter legendum unum atque alterum locum deprehenderim, quæ tibi indicata vellem; indicare, quanquam paullum dubitans, decrevi.

Præf. ad Hec. p. liv. Euripides *Hec.* 713. ὦ κατάρατ' ἀνδρῶν.

Sophocles Ἐπιγόνου iv. ὁλόμενε παῖδων.

ad Hec. 515. Timidus profero Med. 385, 6.

ad Or. 891. Adde Hec. 1152.

922. Eustathius ad Il. B. p. 319 ult. (Rom.)

ὅτι δὲ Πελασγικὸν ἦν καὶ τὸ κατὰ Πελοπόννησον Ἄργος, καὶ Εὐριπίδης δηλοῖ, παρ' ᾧ ἱστορεῖται καὶ ὡς ἔφθασαν οἱ ἐκεῖ πάλαι μὲν Πελασγοὶ, Δαναοὶ δὲ κληθῆναι ὕστερον.

Hec. 638. Idem ad Il. Γ. p. 397, 36. ὁ εἰπὼν τραγικὸς, ἦν καλλίστην χρυσοφαῆς ἥλιος ἀνγάζει.

Hæc blandus accipias, vir maxime; quem amore, admiratione, veneratione denique prosequi nunquam desinemus. Quod si me vel minimâ ex parte Porsono profuisse, murem leoni, compertum habuero, vehementissime lætabor. Vale, Vir unice, mihi que ignoscas, si quid erravero.

Addressed Mr Professor Porson, Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

[Postmark, *May*, 1802, Oxford].

XXXVI.

HENRY CHARLES ABRAHAM EICHSTÄDT TO R. PORSON².

Ricardo Porson,

Viro eruditissimo et celeberrimo,

S. P. D.

Henr. Carol. Abr. Eichstädt, Professor Jenens.

Annus prope est, quum ad Te, vir præstantissime, literas dedi junctas Diodori et Lucretii editionibus, quarum prima

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection. In the same hand as XXXIV.]

² [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE PRESIDENT

FROM : THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]

7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]

volumina meo qualieunque studio in lueem prodierant. Et Diodoro quidem Tuum præscripsi illustre nomen, ceu *πρόσωπον τηλανγές*, ut observantiam Tibi meam, quum alio pacto non possem, pia certe præfatione, testificarer. Præscripsi simul Coraii, Wolfii et Wyttenbachii nomina, qui Teeum sic ornant et tutantur artes humanitatis, ut illustriorem Criticorum quatuorviratum nullum, meâ sententiâ, ævum umquam viderit. Acceperunt triumviri illi voluntatem meam eo, quo volebam, animo tantâque benevolentîâ, ut non solum audaciæ dicantis ignoscerent, verum etiam ad ornandum scriptorem, quem dicaveram, studia sua conferrent. A Te, Vir celeberrime, nil ego responsi tuli, sive quod munera Tibi nostra sordent, seu (id quod credere malim) quia libri eum epistola in manus Tuas non pervenerunt. Nam fasciculus ille librorum, postquam Hamburgi perdiu hæsisset, tandem rediit ad me eum nota, qua præfectus publicæ vecturæ Hamburgensis vetuit remitti fasciculum, nisi si mercatoris Hamburgensis nomen in fronte gereret, ejusque curæ demandaretur. Itaque libros iterum misi ad Bohnium, bibliopolam Hamburgensem, a quo traditi sunt Geisweilero, bibliopolæ Londinensi Lipsiæ tum reduci faeto, et traditi quidem hae lege, ut ipsius opera ad Te perferrentur. Jam pervelim scire an Geisweilerus promisso steterit, concreditumque sibi non sine impensis officium recte administrarit. Prodiit nuper Diodori mei secundum volumen, quod et ipsum Tibi destinatum, jam domi servo, ne in dubiam itineris aleam eat. Quapropter, nisi omnino nostra Tibi displicent, quæso a Te, Vir præstantissime, ut, quo tandem modo et *ad quem* maxime liber Londinum mittendus sit, me quam primum edoceas. Quo magis enim cupio, ut mea Tibi pietas et observantia innotescat; eo diligentius cavendum est, ne literæ et libri, pietatis meæ interpretes, consilio et optato suo excidant. Vale, Vir eximie, et mihi fave. Scr. Jenæ, ipsis Calendis Juniis, a. 1802.

XXXVII.

JOHN BAPTIST GAIL to R. PORSON¹.

Gail à l'illustre M. Porson.

Monsieur,

M. Villeminot fils, banquier à Paris a du, dans son dernier voyage à Londres vous adresser de ma part, mon traité de la chasse traduit du Grec de Xenophon. Dans la crainte qu'il ne vous ait pas été fidelement remis, je vous en adresse un second exemplaire pap. velin, et j'y joins mes racines grecques et mon anthologie poétique. Oserai-je vous prier de vouloir bien ou annoncer vous-même ou faire annoncer ces 3 ouvrages, dans un de vos journaux les plus accrédités; surtout de jeter un coup d'œil sur deux dissertations historiques que je crois curieuses, et spécialement celle relative à Hipparque, Anacréon &c. p. 39. de mon Anthologie, dont les critiques qui m'ont desausé me semblent n'avoir pas saisi le vrai sens, celle sur Epicharme p. 43 de l'Anthologie, et mes observations sur le lexicon Xenophonteum de M. Sturze, preface de mon Anthologie.

Je serois flatté d'avoir votre sentiment sur ces 3 articles. le reste ne vaut pas la peine d'être lu par vous.

Me pardonneriez-vous de vous proposer de lire aussi mes observations critiques sur le but de Xenophon dans son *Symposien*? Je vous envoie une feuille de la decade philosophique an X^{3e} trimestre, ou elles ont été inserées.

Je travaille continuellement sur Xenophon. Les 6 MSS. des Helleniques m'ont demandé bien du tems, et une incroyable patience, mais je possède de précieuses variantes qui m'ont bien dedommagé. D'ici à un mois, j'en offrirai un foible échantillon que M. Millin² inserera dans mon³ magazin.

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

² [Aubin Louis Millin, head of the department of Antiquities in the Bibliothèque du roi. See an account of him in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Tour*, II. p. 433, and a portrait p. 524. He died 18 Aug. 1818.]

³ [Sic for son. This is the *Magasin Encyclopédique, ou Journal des Sciences*.]

THE HISTORY OF THE

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FROM 1776 TO 1876

BY JAMES M. SMITH

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 15 N. 2ND ST.

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Puissent mes recherches être jugées utiles! puisse M. Porson dire lorsqu' il les lira, l'auteur n'a pas tout à fait perdu son tems!

Adieu, monsieur, agréez mon pur et sincere hommage.

Gail Professeur de litterature grecque au College de France.

15 prair. an X. [4 June, 1802].

Vous trouverez, monsieur, dans ce paquet, 3 billets imprimés ou j'exprime un vœu. je suis père, j'ai un fils qui me donne de grandes esperances, mais je voudrois lui donner 2 camarades et un instituteur. L'Instituteur est trouvé, mais il me faut des enfans nés de parens fortunés, donnant chacun 3000 fcs. environ. Pourriez-vous m'aider dans cette recherche que la paix favorise?

XXXVIII.

JOHN BAPTIST D'ANSSE DE VILLOISON to R. PORSON¹.

Monsieur,

Je vous prie de vouloir bien excuser la témérité d'un Etranger qui n'a nullement le bonheur d'être connu de vous, mais qui est plein d'admiration pour vos rares et profondes connoissances, pour votre ἀρχινοία et εὐστοχία, et qui sait que vous êtes le κριτικῆς κοίρανος τέχνης et l'Helléniste le plus savant et le plus justement célèbre du pays où la Littérature grecque est le plus cultivée.

J'ai l'honneur, Monsieur, d'être membre de votre société Royale de Londres et de celle des Antiquaires de la même ville; et je me suis toute ma vie occupé d' Homere, dont j'ai publié, avec ma Traduction Latine, et avec mes notes, le *Lexicon Homericum* composé par Apollonius le Sophiste: j'ai aussi donné à Venise, une edition de l'Iliade, avec les scholies jusqu' alors inédites des plus habiles Grammairiens de l'école d'Alexandrie, et avec les signes critiques. Mr. Heyne, mon savant ami, et confrère à l'Académie de Gottingue, me fait l'honneur de m'écrire, qu'il a tiré un grand partie de ses notes comme mon ami Mr Wolff l'avoit déjà fait dans son edition.

A ces titres, Monsieur, je desirerois bien vivement pouvoir obtenir un exemplaire de la belle edition d'Homère que le

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CHARLES THE FIRST
BY
JAMES HALLAM, ESQ.
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IN PARLIAMENT

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Lord Buxingham et Mr. Grenville font publier a Cambrige, qu'on doit distribuer en présent aux Amateurs, si l'on en doit croire nos journeaux.

Je n'ai nullement l'avantage d'être connu de Lord Buxingham, ni de M. Grenville. Pourrois-je me flatter que vous, Monsieur, qui presidez surement à cette précieuse edition, voulussiez bien avoir la bonté de rendre à un inconnu le service important de parler de lui à ces généreux Mécènes, et de les engager à me mettre sur la liste des personnes auxquelles ils destinent un exemplaire de cette excellente et superbe edition.

Je vous en aurois, Monsieur, d'autant plus d'obligation, qu'il me seroit impossible de me procurer ce livre, quand même il entreroit dans le commerce: ma fortune a été totalement renversée par la révolution qui m'a enlevé un patrimoine assez considérable, et m'a ôté, ce que je regrette beaucoup plus, le temps nécessaire pour me livrer exclusivement à la Littérature grecque, ma passion dominante, et à la composition d'un ouvrage sur la Grece ancienne et moderne, fruit de neuf ans de voyages en Grece, en Italie, en Allemagne, et de vingt ans de recherches.

J'attends, Monsieur, avec la plus vive impatience, la publication de votre Eschile, et de votre Euripide, *Phidiaca opera*, et vous prie, si vous me faites l'honneur de me répondre, et de parler de moi à Milord Buxingham, et à Mr Grenville, de vouloir bien m'écrire en Latin, en François, ou en Italien, parceque j'avoue à ma honte, que j'ai le malheur d'ignorer l'Anglois.

Pardonnez mon indiscretion, ou plutôt ma témérité, et croyez que je me trouverai toujours trop heureux d'avoir saisi cette occasion pour assurer un savant critique de votre mérite distingué, du respect et de l'admiration avec lesquelles j'ai l'honneur d'être Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obeissant

Serviteur d'Ansse de Villoison, de l'Institut de France, de la Société royale et de celle des Antiquaires de Londres, &c. &c.

A Paris, rue de Bievre, No 22, le 9 juillet, 1802.



Addressed,
 A Monsieur
 Monsieur Richard Porson,
 Professeur de Littérature
 grecque à l'Université de Cambrige,
 à Cambrige
 Angleterre.

XXXIX.

R. PORSON to the EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE for
*Dec. 1802*¹, p. 375.

SIR,

I agree with Mr. Cogan², that the passages of Euripides and Sophocles sufficiently defend one another, and prove, at least in poetry, the legitimate use of the verb *τυγχάνειν* without the participle *ὄν*.

My friend Mr. C. Falconer, jun. pointed out to me another mistake in Mr. Porson's note, which Mr. Cogan has omitted to correct, either through forbearance or oversight. If in Euripides, *Androm.* 1116. we read [*Εὐξαίτο Φοίβῳ*] *ἔτυχε δ' ὄν ἐν ἐμπύροις*, there will be an *hiatus valde deflendus*, which Mr. Porson will, I dare say, retract, when it is mentioned to him. I draw this conclusion from two of his own notes, one upon the 571st verse of the *Hecuba*, where he quotes with approbation my namesake's (Dawes. *Misc. Crit.* p. 216, 217.) censure of a similar mistake of King's; the other on *Orestes*, v. 792, where Mr. Porson proposes a conjecture to remedy the same fault in a comic poet.

While I am on this subject of the *hiatus*, it may not be improper to rescue another passage from the attacks of critics. Machon (*Athenæus* xiii. p. 580. D.) tells us, that Gnathæna, seeing a young butcher, said to him, *Μειράκιον ὁ καλὸς, φησὶ, πῶς ἴσταις, φρίσσει*; "My pretty lad, tell me how you sell (your

¹ [Reprinted by Kidd, *Tracts and Criticisms of Porson*, p. 151.]

² [Monthly Magazine for Sept. 1802, p. 104.]

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HENRY THE SEVENTH
OF ENGLAND
BY
JAMES HALLAM

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, 1795.

IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SEVENTH OF ENGLAND.

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THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SEVENTH OF ENGLAND.

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meat)." Your readers, sir, who recollect Shallow's questions, "How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?" "How a score of ewes now¹" will readily agree, that *πῶς ἴστης*, is at least good English. But Lennep, in a note upon Phalaris p. 95. 1. will not allow it to be good Greek; so corrects it to *πόσου ἴστης*, and falls into the error I have just exposed. Mr. Jacobs, in a note upon the Anthology, approves of Lennep's correction. Let us try to defend the vulgar reading by a quotation from Aristophanes, Eq. 478. *Πῶς οὖν ὁ τυρὸς ἐν Βοιωτοῖς ὦνιος*; but, see what a general prejudice has taken place in behalf of *πόσου* against poor *πῶς*! Gerard Horreus would read *πόσου δ' ὁ τυρὸς*. This conjecture Pierson (on Mœris p. 424) refutes by producing Acharn. 768. *Τί δ' ἄλλο, Μεγαροὶ πῶς ὁ σῖτος ὦνιος*; to which when your readers have added a fragment of Strattis (apud Polluc. iv. 169). *Τὰ δ' ἄλφιθ' ὑμῖν πῶς ἐπώλουν*; *τεττάρων Δραχμῶν μάλιστα τὸν κόφινον*, they will consent to let Machon and Aristophanes enjoy their old reading.

I am, Sir, etc.,

JOHN NIC. DAWES².

Oct. 11, 1802.

XL.

JOHN BAPTIST D'ANSE de VILLOISON to R. PORSON³.

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu avec la plus vive reconnaissance le beau présent que vous m'avez fait de votre superbe et excellente édition d'Homère. C'est, Monsieur, un chef d'œuvre de typographie et d'exactitude; et vos notes pleines de sagacité y donnent un prix que rien ne peut égaler. Dans vos jugemens concis mais *βεβρεγμένοις ἐν νῶ*, sur les Variantes de votre manuscrit on reconnoit à chaque mot, *ἐξ ὀνυχὸς λέοντα*. Je suis très-flatté de devoir ce beau présent à la recommandation d'un savant de votre rare mérite, du digne successeur de Bentley et de Toup qui lui

¹ [Shaksp. 2 Hen. IV. 3. 2. 35, 45.]

² [See R. P. ad Hec. 782, end of the note.] Kidd.

³ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

ont transmis le sceptre de la critique. J'attendois, Monsieur, pour vous en faire mes remerciemens, que j'eusse étudié vos savantes remarques, et qu'il se présentât, pour porter ma lettre écrite depuis longtemps, l'occasion d'un Voyageur qui devoit partir incessamment. Il a retardé son voyage; et je n'ai pas voulu différer plus longtemps le plaisir de vous prier de présenter l'hommage de mon respect et de ma reconnoissance aux généreux Lords qui font un si noble usage de leurs richesses et de leurs lumières, et de vous supplier de croire que personne n'a l'honneur d'être avec plus de gratitude, d'attachement et d'admiration Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,
d'Ansse de Villosion.

à Paris, rue de Bièvre, No. 22. le 15 Octobre, 1802.

Addressed

A Monsieur, Monsieur Porson
Professeur de Littérature grecque
à l'Université de Cambrige à Cambrige Angleterre.

XLI.

R. PORSON to.....¹.

Dec. 18, 1802.

I am much obliged to you for your very important and interesting information, of which I hope to avail myself in a few days. The MS. must at any rate be extremely curious, and being so old (November A. C. 896) may perhaps be the source from which all our present copies are derived. It is only six years younger than the oldest Greek MS. that Montfaucon had seen, with an express date. (*Palæographia* p. 42.) But Dorville (on Chariton p. 49, 50) had in his possession a MS. of Euclid, written in the preceding year (September A. C. 889.)

¹ [From Otter's *Life of E. D. Clarke*, II. p. 239. The correspondent is most probably the Rev. George Adam Browne, Fellow of Trinity. v. p. 237. The MS. spoken of is the Patmos Plato, brought by Clarke to England, and now in the Bodleian. See Gaisford's account of it, *Catalogue of Clarke's MSS.* Oxon. 1812. p. 68.]

written by Stephen Clerk (any ancestor of Mr Clarke's?), and purchased by Arethas of Patrae for four (read fourteen) nummi. In the second line of the specimen you sent me, the reading is *Ἀρέθαι διακόνει πατρει*, i. e. the MS. was written by John the Calligraph, for the use of the deacon Arethas, a native of Patrae, and cost thirteen Byzantine nummi, about eight guineas of our money; a specimen of the MS. dated A. C. 890 you may see, No. 3. of the plate opposite to p. 270 of the *Palæographia*. I shall add no more, as you may find Dorville's *Chariton* and Montfaucon's *Palæographia*, both in our and the public libraries. Tell Hole, that I have got the third and fourth volumes of Schweighæuser's *Athenæus* (Lib. IV—VI of text, iii. iv. of notes) which I will bring down with me if he wants them. I have, I believe, nothing to add, but that I am with due respects to all friends, dear Sir,

Your obliged, humble servant,

RICHARD PORSON.

No. 5, Essex Court, Temple,
or, rather, No 15, Charter-House Square.

XLII.

JOHN BAPTIST D'ANSE de VILLOISON to R. PORSON¹.

Monsieur,

Je profite avec bien de l'empressement de l'occasion qui se présente pour vous renouveler mes remerciemens de votre belle édition d'Homere, et de votre excellente de la *Medée* d'Euripide. Pour le moins égal à Bentley et à Toup dans la profonde connoissance de la langue, et pour la sagacité, vous leur êtes infiniment supérieur dans la connoissance du mètre sans laquelle il est impossible de toucher à un seul vers grec. Il seroit bien nécessaire que vous tractassiez cette matière importante à fond, et que vous exposassiez cette doctrine qui est encore un secret à vous seul réservé, dans un tracté particulier méthodique, didactique, écrit

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]



en Latin, à l'usage de toute l'Europe. Ce seroit un service signalé que vous rendriez aux Lettres grecques, et que vous seul pouvez rendre. Je ne saurois trop vous en prier en mon nom. Je vois par votre *Medée* que vous allez nous donner une nouvelle édition de l'*Hecube*, que je n'ai pas encore, non plus que votre *Oreste*, et que vos *Phéniciennes*. Je suis bien empressé d'étudier ces excellens ouvrages. J'espere que vous aurez reçu la lettre que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser il y a longtemps à Cambridge, où je croyois que vous demeuriez, pour vous remercier de votre *Homère*. Je vous prie de croire qu'on ne peut avoir l'honneur d'être avec plus de reconnoissance,

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble et très obéissant
serviteur, d'Ansse de Villoison.

A Paris, rue de Bièvre No 22,

Ce 24 Xbre, 1802.

[Addressed,

'A Monsieur Monsieur Porson Professeur à Cambridge.']

XLIII.

JOHN BAPTIST GAIL TO R. PORSON.

Gail à l'illustre M. [PORSON]¹.

[1803].

Monsieur,

Un de vos compatriotes l'aimable et savant Docteur M. Jones est dans ce moment chez moi. Il veut bien se charger de plusieurs ouvrages que, l'année dernière, j'eus l'honneur de vous adresser par l'entremise du libraire Fasch, et qui probablement ne vous sont pas parvenus.

Ces livres sont 1^o mon anthologie poetique Grecque : le reste du cours Grec ne vaut pas la peine de vous être offert; 2^o mon *Théocrite* en 12^o. Je ne vous offre la belle édition en 4^o, parce que je n'en suis pas le propriétaire. Elle a été imprimée aux

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.].

frais d'un banquier de ce pays. 3^o mes *Cynegetiques*. 4^o une lettre à M. Schneider, 5^o un extrait de la decade philosophique.

Si je ne craignais, monsieur, d'abuser de vos momens, je vous prierois en grace de me donner votre avis 1^o sur l'extrait de la decade p. 281 feuille que vous trouverez dans le paquet: cet extrait est intitulé *courte analyse du banquet de Xenophon*. 2^o sur ma dissertation relative à Anacréon, Hipparque &c. cette dissertation est p. 39. de mon anthologie poetique; 3^o sur mon explication relative à Epicharme p. 43 de mon anthologie poetique. C'est beaucoup vous demander, monsieur, c'est peut-être se rendre importun, mais je compte sur votre indulgence, et j'attache un bien grand prix. à votre opinion. Dans ces 2 dissertations, je crois une Ironie socratique, et si j'ai raison, j'ai fait une découverte historique. Mais je dois me défier de ma manière de voir, parcequ' elle differe de celle des plus grands critiques et historiens soit nationaux soit étrangers.

La lecture de ces 3 petits morceaux ne vous demandera pas plus d'une heure d'examen. Je vous le demande en grace, je vous en supplie, ne me répondez pas que vous ne les ayez lus et que vous n'ayez été à portée de m'envoyer votre jugement.

Je prie l' illustre M. Porson d'agréer mon sincère et respectueux hommage.

Gail Professeur de litterature grecque au college de France.

XLIV.

R. PORSON to MARTIN DAVY¹.

Dear Doctor,

I heartily congratulate you, and your friends, and the College, and the University, on your well deserved promotion², *Ζηλώ τε σοῦ μὲν Ἑλλάδι, Ἑλλάδος δὲ σέ³*. I shall not trespass upon your time with a long letter, occupied as I take it for granted you must be with the circumstances attendant on

¹ [From Kidd's *Tracts and Criticisms of Porson*, p. 330.]

² [To the mastership of Caius College.]

³ [*Iph. in Aul.* 1407] Kidd.

your elevation, and with the swarm of addresses that invade you from all quarters. Neither shall I amuse myself with foretelling the future glories of your reign. I never but once ventured on a similar prediction, and then my success was such as completely discouraged me from setting up for a prophet again. But a passage from Cicero¹ had long lain rusting in my mind, which passage I had almost despaired of introducing, when lo! the occasion, which the gods hardly durst have promised to my wishes, revolving time threw in my way². Est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quædam expectatio: quam tu una re facillime vinces, si hoc statueris, Quorum laudum gloriam adamaris, quibus artibus eæ laudes comparantur, in iis esse laborandum.

* * * * *

is gone to Brighton for the benefit of his health, which had been for some time in a very precarious state; but I learn that he has found, what he could not, it seems, find in London, a physician, whose prescriptions have done him some good. And now we are talking of physicians, I have been lately studying anatomy. The last subject I cut up was human nature; and I discovered, that all the wars, and murders, and bloodshed, and quarrels, and cruelties, that are incident to sickly mortals (mortalibus ægris³) arise from their follies, and vices, and crimes; and if the doctors would undertake to purge and correct the humours which feed those follies, pamper those vices, and engender those crimes, the fee must be large indeed, that I should grudge them;

Εἰ δ' Ἀσκληπιάδαις τοῦτό γ' ἔδωκε θεὸς
 Ἰᾶσθαι κακότητα καὶ ἀτηρὰς φρένας ἀνδρῶν,
 Πολλοὺς ἂν μισθοὺς καὶ μεγάλους ἔφερον⁴.

¹ [Ep. ad Curio. l. iv. 119.] Kidd.

² [Æn. ix. 6, 7.] Kidd.

³ [Lucret. vi. 1. Virg. Geo. i. 237, etc.] Kidd.

⁴ [Theognis apud Brunck. Gnom. poet. Gr. 424. Conf. R. P. ad Toup. p. 463, Advers. 313.] Kidd.

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But I am committing the very fault I promised to avoid. I wish you long life and health to wear your new dignity to the mutual satisfaction of yourself and the public, and I remain,

Dear Doctor,

Your faithful friend, and humble servant,

R. PORSON.

Essex Court, No. 5. *June 3, 1803.*

XLV.

R. PORSON to ANDREW DALZEL¹.

Essex Court, No. 5.

Sept. 3, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

Our friend Mr. Laing being in town, and on the eve of his departure for the North, I could not find in my heart to take leave of him without troubling him to bear this trifling token of my esteem, public and private, for Mr. Dalzel.

It is unpleasant enough at any rate to be engaged in controversy; unpleasant with an enemy; but still more unpleasant with a friend. A few minutes conversation would generally decide a question better than volumes of dispute. I shall therefore be very concise, and only take the liberty of mentioning a very few points in which you seem to have either misconceived, or not fully conceived my meaning.

You suppose me not to have seen (p. 164) the *Monthly Review* for Sept. 1801. It is of no consequence whether I saw it or not. The Canon concerning the fifth foot of a Senarian was already published in the first edition of *Hecuba*.

A gentleman who sent me some anonymous remarks on the *Hecuba*, dated June 7th, 1798, has these words on v. 347.

¹ [Printed by James Tate in the *Museum Criticum*, i. p. 330. See the remarks he has prefixed to it, pp. 327—329.]



"Nobody seemed to know the meaning of this note, till an im-
 "perfect account in the Monthly Review (a short time since)
 "appeared written, as it is said, by Dr. Burney. It was men-
 "tioned to me three years ago by Dr. Goodall." This last sentence
 is capable of two interpretations. 1. The editor of *Hecuba*
 needed not to produce this observation as a discovery of his own,
 since it was already taught by an eminent scholar at our most
 famous school. 2. The editor of *Hecuba* stole this observation
 from Dr. Goodall, and published it as his own.

If our friends can indulge themselves in such candid innu-
 endoes, what are we to expect from our rivals and enemies?
 Godfrey Herman's note upon this passage is a model of learning
 and liberality. He is exceedingly angry that I made the remark
 at all. He is also very angry that I had any remark to make
 upon Iambic verses after his elaborate treatise concerning metres.
 He is still more angry that I wrapped up my Canon in studied
 obscurity. The fact, he grants, is true; but if I had given my
 mind to it, could I not have discovered the reason of the fact?
 for if the editor pretends, that he passed by the reason, on account
 of its extreme easiness, Mr. Hermann is resolved not to believe
 him. Now, quoth he, "what the editor reprehends in this verse,
 "if we retain τοῦρπαλιν, *cannot be any thing else*, than the
 "Spondee in the fifth place." And then he goes on to say, that
 a Spondee in the fifth place has nothing in it reprehensible.¹ I
 will consent to be called as ignorant of metre and harmony as
 Leclerc, Reiske, and Herman, if I ever said or thought any thing
 like the proposition that Mr. Herman has fathered upon me.
 I must have been an accurate reader of Euripides, to have dis-
 approved of a Spondee in the fifth place of a trimeter iambic,
 when, of the fifty-eight verses, that begin the *Hecuba*, twenty-
 seven, at the lowest reckoning, would oppose my Canon. To
 the candid observations of Godfrey Herman, I shall only answer

¹ Vide *Hecubam Hermannii*, p. 108, quam totam perlegas velim.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF
HENRY THE SEVENTH
OF ENGLAND
BY
JAMES HALLAM, ESQ.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY
JOHN WATTS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
AND
JOHN JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1809.
[The text in this section is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list of contents or a preface.]

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by a quotation from Valeknaer's dissertation on the unpublished Scholia upon Homer (post Ursini Virgilium cum Græcis collatum, Llovardiæ, 1747. p. 147.) "Quum illud—monuerat "*Canterus*, biennio post, invidus sæpe virtutis alienæ obtrectator, "*Henr. Stephanus*, ita libello renovato præfatus est, ut cupide "velit videri non ignoravisse quod Canterus detexerat."

It may perhaps divert you to insert an epigram, made by an Etonian, a friend of mine, upon the said Herman, in imitation of Phocylides's saw,¹ (Strabo, X. p. 487. ed. Par.)

Νήϊδες ἐστὲ μέτρων, ὦ Τεύτονες· οὐχ ὁ μὲν, ὃς δ' οὐ·
Πάντες, πλὴν "ΕΡΜΑΝΝΟΣ· ὁ δ' "ΕΡΜΑΝΝΟΣ σφόδρα Τεύτων.

which I thus endeavoured to do into English ;

The Germans in Greek
Are sadly to seek ;
Not five in five score,
But ninety-five more :
All ; save only HERMAN,
And HERMAN's a German.

It is a known principle in iambic verse, that the iambic may be resolved into a tribrach, in any place but the last. As Mr. Herman has not given any striking instances of this resolution in his incomparable treatise, I shall try to supply the defect.

Ὁ μετρικὸς, ὁ σοφὸς, ἄτοπα γέγραφε περὶ μέτρων.

Ὁ μετρικὸς ἄμετρος, ὁ σοφὸς ἄσοφος ἐγένετο.

But to return. You say, (p. 164) that I have not tried to correct the middle example,

"Ἀτλας ὁ χαλκίοισι νώτοις οὐρανόν.

What? I who had said in my preface, ed. 1. p. xv. "Tutissima "proinde corrigendi ratio est, vocularum, si opus est, transpositionis."—I could not change the situation of νώτοις and χαλκίοισι?

¹ Καὶ τότε Φωκυλίδεω. Λέριοι κακοὶ· οὐχ ὁ μὲν, ὃς δ' οὐ·
Πάντες, πλὴν Προκλέους· καὶ Προκλῆς Λέριος.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to the Congress at the beginning of his first term.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Treasury and the finances of the United States.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Interior and the resources of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the Navy and the ships of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the War and the troops of the United States.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It contains information about the state of the State and the relations of the United States to other countries.

Surely we wanted no Herman nor Tate to rise from the dead, and tell us this. I rank Herman among the dead, upon the strength of Aristophanes's authority.

Νυνὶ δὲ δημαγωγεί

Ἐν τοῖς ἄνω νεκροῖσι·

Κᾶστω τὰ πρῶτα τῆς ἐκεῖ μοχθηρίας. (*Ran.* 422.)

But this fruitful article of transposition we will put off, if you, Sir, have no objection, to the postscript, and we will go on with the parœmiac anapæst. The anapæstic verses in which four short syllables meet, are so few, that I thought it would be an impertinent digression to mention them; but I was partly induced to quote the *Medea* 1085, by having seen Mr. Tate's new-fangled Canon before its publication. At that time he seems not to have been aware of a prior exception in the same play, 114. But be that as it may, his emendations are both wrong, for this plain reason, that they utterly demolish the emphasis. One of John Milton's answerers had reproached him with the heinous crime of being low of stature. Milton in reply says, that to be sure he is not very tall, but he is nearer the middle size, than the small. Where, however, adds he, would be the harm, if I were diminutive? Which idea he expresses in these words, "But what if I were little?" Now it is impossible that Milton could arrange these words in this order. He wrote, he could not help writing, "But what, if little I were?" On this head see more in the postscript.

I could easily amend, (that it is to say, new write) all the parœmiacs that begin with a dactyl, because they are so very scarce; but let it be considered that the proportion of parœmiacs to other anapæsts, is scarcely one in ten, and therefore, a priori, those which begin with a dactyl, must be rare indeed. If we had only Sophocles's tragedies left us, I am doubtful whether we should have above one clear exception, (*Ed. C.* 177.)

Ἦ γέρον, ἄκοντά τις ἄξει.

for the verse that follows a little after,

Βήματος ἔξω πόδα κλίνης,

may be easily eluded by the aid of the Scholiast, *κινήσης*. But the whole quantity of anapaests in Sophocles is so small, that it would be idle to frame a Canon upon such precarious foundations. When I said that transposition was a very safe remedy, I did not mean that people might transpose as they liked. Dawes lays down a rule, which, if he had been content with calling it general instead of universal, is perfectly right, that a syllable is long, in which the middle consonants β, γ, δ and liquids except ρ meet. But several passages as well as the following, contradict this rule. Œd. T. 717. *παιδὸς δὲ βλαστὰς*—Elect. 440. *πασῶν ἔβλαστε*. These passages may be reduced to Dawes's Canon by transposition; but they will lose all their energy by the reduction. See Brunck's note on Philoct. 222.

v. 389. If I may believe Messrs. Dalzel and Tate, I have here forgotten my own rule, in not finding fault with *σοφαί*.—Certainly, if no stronger objections against Dawes's Canon can be produced, it will suffer no material hurt. In Soph. Electr. 399, Triclinius altered *τιμωρούμενοι* into the feminine. In Eurip. Hippol. 350, Brunck has rightly edited *κεχρημένοι* from his *membrana*. *πεφύκαμεν σοφαί* is not "I Medea am expert," but, "We women are expert."—Euripides, the woman-hater, could not miss the opportunity of libelling the sex. Ion. 629. "*Ὅσας σφαγὰς δὴ, φαρμάκων τε θανάσιμων Γυναικες εἶρον ἀνδράσιν διαφθοράς*." There is a stronger objection against Dawes's rule in Hippol. 1120, than can be brought, I believe, from any other quarter.

But my friends have a very funny way of reasoning upon these subjects. "Mr. Porson says, that the Attic tragic poets "seldom suffer such verses as," *Ἀτλας ὁ χαλκείοισι νότοις οὐρανὸν*—"Ergo, he does not know of such verses as *Ἀριόμαρδος Σάρδεσιν*,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LABORATORY OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK
DURING THE YEAR 1925

BY
J. H. VAN NORDEN

AND
J. H. VAN NORDEN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1926

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1926

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1926

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

“μετώπων σωφρόνων, αἱματωπὺς ἐκβαλὼν &c. &c.”¹ “Mr. Porson says that the tragic poets would not write such a verse “as Ἀτὰρ τί ταῦτ’ ὀδύρομαι τὰ δ’ ἐν ποσὶν—Ergo, he did not “remember, Εἰσῆλθε τοῖν τρισαθλίῳν ἔρις κακή. Ἡ κάρτ’ ἄρ’ ἂν “παρεσκόπεις χρησμών ἐμῶν &c.”

Another learned gentleman sends me some anonymous criticisms upon the Hecuba, and on v. 639-640, says, “Perhaps the “learned Professor did not know that this passage is quoted “by Eustathius (Il. Γ. p. 301, 16.)” Perhaps the learned Professor knew that not only that passage was quoted by Eustathius, but also another from the same play, 446, which has escaped the notice of the Monthly Reviewer, p. 332. This question may however be decided by any person, who will take the trouble of consulting the appendix to Toup. Ed. Oxon. vol. IV. p. 504. compared with Brunck’s Soph. Fragment. Helen.

And now, Sir, I release you from a long and tedious letter. Notwithstanding the appearance of dissent my letter wears, be assured that there are very few men, for whom I entertain a greater respect and affection, than Mr. Dalzel, and I trust, he will believe me, when I affirm that I am, his obliged humble servant,

R. PORSON.

P. S. Mr. Gilbert Wakefield ὁ μακαρίτης, found a MS. in the British Museum, containing an unedited hymn (as he believed) of Proclus, which he therefore communicated with the public in his Silva Critica, P. IV. p. 252. and printed the four first verses thus :

Τῦμος κοινος

Κλυτε, θεοι, ἱερῆς σοφίης οἰκας ἐχοντες·

Οἱ ψυχῆαις μεροπων ἀναγωγίον ἀφάμενοι φως,

¹ [*British Critic*, Vol. x. Dec. 1797, p. 615. The two lines above are there quoted.] Tate.

² [*Ibid.* p. 616.] Tate.



Ελκτης ἀθανάτων, σκοτιον κευθμωνα λιπουσαις,
 Τμων ἀρρήτησι καθηραμεναις τελετησι.

Annotatiunculae quaedam, (a G. W. sc.)

vers. 2. ἀνθρωπων—MS. *Possis ἀνδρων, sed illud hīs
 Scriptoribus usitātius.*

vers. 3. ἐλκτης—*trahentibus*—*bibentibus*—*immortalia*. Ελ-
 κυτης—ψυχας—λιπουσας—καθηραμενας.—MS.

First and foremost, Mr. W. it seems, did not know that this hymn was already extant in all the printed copies of Proclus (vide Brunek. *Analect.* II. p. 443).

Secondly, he might, even without the help of the editions, have corrected the hiatus, by reading σοφίης ἱερῆς, if he had an ear.

Thirdly, he confesses to have made four conjectural emendations upon the third and fourth verses.

Now, Sir, you may perhaps have some difficulty in believing that I have consulted this self-same individual MS. and that in

the first verse it is thus written ^β ^α ἱερῆς σοφίης, by which marks, very common in MSS. the scribe corrected his own error.

But if you believe this, I hardly expect you to believe that, instead of ἐλκυτης, the MS. has ἔλκετ' ἐς ἀθανάτων as plain as I have written it, and just as the printed books have it, except that they less elegantly give ἀθανάτους. Something too much of this.

There is a passage of Sophocles three times quoted by Plutarch, and always in a different order, but so as in the three variations to remain a Senarian. Now the fragment consists of five words, and the sense is this; "(The physicians) wash away bitter bile with bitter drugs." The five words, you know, will admit of one hundred and twenty permutations, and what is extremely odd, these words will admit twenty transpositions, and still constitute a trimeter iambic.

Now, as Sophocles certainly wrote these words in one order, and no more, the problem is, so to construct the verse as Sopho-

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1863

BY JAMES M. SMITH

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

1776-1800

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

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cles wrote it. I shall first set down the words themselves in the English order, and then the different positions in which the words can be put, still retaining the iambic metre.

^α	^β	^γ	^δ	^ε
κλύζουσι πικράν χολήν πικροῖς φαρμάκοις.				
αβεδγ			βγαδε	
αβεδγ			βγαεδ	
αδεβγ			γβαδε	
αδεγβ			δβαεγ Plut. 1.	
αεβγδ			δγαβε	
αεβδγ			δγαεβ	
αεγβδ			γδαβε	
αεγδβ			γδαεβ Plut. 2.	
αεδβγ				
αεδγβ				

The Scrap annexed you will understand, by comparing Euripides Iph. in Aul. Scen. 1. with Stobæus Serm. 103. in any edition but Grotius's.

[The Scrap so annexed was a highly finished and exquisite copy of four different MSS. of Iph. Aul. vv. 29-33. illustrating what he calls the "fruitful article of transposition," and his own inimitable calligraphy at one and the same time.] TATE.

XLVI.

JOHN AUGUSTUS HENRY TITTMAN to R. PORSON¹.

Viro celeberrimo et doctissimo

RICHARDO PORSONO

S. D.

JO. AUGUSTUS HENRICUS TITTMANNUS Prof. Philos.
et Theol. in Univ. Lips.

Quem insigni eruditione tua dudum in admirationem abrupuisti,
vir celeberrime, cum haud indigne feras confugere ad humanitatem

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]



tuam, hominis omni literarum humaniorum genere politissimi. Quos enim locorum terrarumque longinquitas separavit, eos arctius nonnunquam similis studiorum ratio conjungere solet, tenetque communi vinculo humanitatis, ita ut peregrini quidem sint nobis plurimi, pauci autem alieni. Itaque quamvis ignotus tibi, vir doctissime, non vereor in arrogantiae cujusdam aut immodestiae crimen incurrere, quod has tibi literas scribere decreverim. Quarum causam et consilium humaniter accipias.

Quinque sunt anni, ex quo nactus sum a Bibliotheca Augustæ Vindelicorum codicem MS. in quo continebatur Lexicon illud Græcum ineditum, a viris doctis sæpius laudatum, συναγωγή λεξέων συλλεγείσα ἐκ διαφόρων βιβλίων κ. λ.¹ ejus specimen primus dedit Montefalconius in Bibl. Coislin. p. 238 c. cod. CLXXVIII. Ego quum optimæ notæ illud esse animadvertissem, totum descripsi. Constabat, foliis CCCXLIV eleganter scriptis, paucis notis, sed atramento pallido, literarum forma minori, quæ sec. XIV. scriptum librum argueret. Postea alius codex mihi in manus venit, quem olim Moscovia attulit cl. Matthæi Prof. Vitebergensis, qui eum vendidit Bibliothecæ electoris Saxoniae, in qua nunc asservatur. Eum codicem diligentissime contuli cum Augustano. Denique cel. Heynius mecum communicavit ejusdem Lexici apographum quod possedit olim Kulenkampius. Ex his tribus libris MS. animus mihi est edere illud Lexicon, sane præstantissimum, et quod non nisi Hesychio cedere censeo. Habet enim innumerabilem multitudinem locorum, e quibus Suidas, Etymologus, et ipse Hesychius possit emendari. Suida longe doctior est et elegantior, et observationum optimarum divitiis longe locupletior. Multa enim nova habet, quæ in Lexicis editis desiderantur. Ex his unum tantum exemplum proferam, nimirum duodecim illas formas τοῦ ἀέ. Eæ enim jam sic prodeunt e codicibus meis; αἰέτ' αἰέν' αἰές' αἰτ' αἰτν' αἰή' ἀέτ' ἀέ' ἀές' ἀτ' αἰν' ἡτ'. Præterea habet ingentem numerum locorum ex auctoribus citatorum,

¹ [Published by Bekker in the first vol. of his *Anecdota Græca*, Berlin, 1814. See above, Letter XXIX.]



glossæ vero sacræ paucissimæ sunt, quod tu mecum non dolebis, vir doctissime. Suida, meo judicio est longe vetustior; collegit tamen e pluribus aliis, suo haud raro judicio adposito, ex Ovo inprimis utroque, Diogeniano, τῷ ἐτυμολόγῳ, aliisque. Omnino ex animo affirmare possum, cum ita mihi utilem videri, ut quovis pretio redimendus sit. Itaque quo diutius in eo tractando versatus fui, eo magis confirmatum est ejus edendi consilium. Constitui enim tribus illis MSptis codicibus accuratissime comparatis, collatisque Lexicis jam editis, brevem quidem, sed idoneam adnotationem addere, ut quam fieri possit emendatissime, et ad reliqua Lexica comparanda commode edatur. Quare opportune accidit, ut Photiani Lexiei Apographum e codice, quo Sealigerus usus est acceperim, et Cyrilli e Cod. Mosquensi, præstantissimos denique codices duos, in quorum uno est Etymologus MS., alter habet Lexicon Grammaticum bonæ frugis. Non est, quod te doceam, quam utilis futura sit illius Lexiei editio, vel si nulla mea opera edatur, quam levem ipse spondeo, ne gloriari videar. Nullum ego honorem mihi vindico, præter laudem editoris. Scis tu optime, vir doctissime, utrum probandum sit meum consilium, an abjiciendum. Nam quod tuum est mirificum literarum Græcarum studium, verissime de meo studio potes judicare. Sed illud opus redemptore opus habet, qui impensas haud exiguas et velit facere, et possit. Tales apud nos bibliopolæ aut nulli sunt, aut abhorrent ab ejusmodi inceptis, quoniam nondum pacata Germania, ejusque magna parte belli tumultibus ad paupertatem redacta, res periculi esse videntur. Quare ad populares tuos confugiendum est, quorum generosus animus literas omnes, et gracias maxime adjuvit jam quam maxime, ornavitque. Forte apud illos invenietur aliquis qui librum illum redimere velit. Vendam ego conditionibus mediocribus, quoniam non argentum aurumve quaero, sed literarum utilitatem et fructum meo qualicunque labore promovere studeo. Atque ex ejusmodi laboribus scis tu optime non auream messim expectari posse. Constat autem plagulis cxx—ad cl, eritque

non nimis magnum pro Anglorum studio, viribus, opus, quamvis pretiosius pro Germanorum paupertate. Præterea id potissimum curæ mihi est, ut eleganter impressum prodeat, et charta nitida, fortique et ad usus quotidianos satis valida, cujusmodi vix reperitur in Germania. Hæ causæ fuerunt cur operis illius redemptorem in Anglia quærendum, et inveniendum existinaverim.

Per igitur literas Græcas, et tuum, quibus eas jam ornasti, egregium amorem, te, vir celeberrime, oro rogoque, ut consilium meum adjuvare, et redemptorem quærere velis. Noli arrogantiam et immodestiam meam accusare. Non meo nomine rogo, sed literarum Græcarum et τῆς Ἑλλάδος nomine, quam tu tibi jam ita beneficiis devinxisti, ut optima quævis de te ipsa speret, et me quoque sperare jubeat. Enimvero opus est tanto suasore, et adjutore, qui impellat aliquem ad suscipiendam rem literis nostris salutarem, et popularibus tuis honorificentissimam futuram. Quod sine ambitione spondeo polliceorque. Quam ob rem et feres æquo animo rogationem meam, et ut eventum habeat humanissime curabis. Ego tua eruditione, tuaque humanitate ita confido, ut nullus dubitem quin illam rem sis benignissime suscepturus. Responsum tuum per argentarium Lipsiensem Loehr, tuto mittetur. Tu vero tibi persuadeas, velim, si precibus meis locum dederis, me nunquam commissurum esse, ut ullum grati animi officium in me desiderare possis. Vale, vir doctissime, et quæ scripsi omnia reverentiæ erga te meæ significationem habere puta. Scr. Lipsiæ, a. d. III. Cal. Mart. A. C. CIOIOCCIV.

XLVII.

ANDREW DALZEL to R. PORSON¹.

Near Edinburgh. May 28, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter which was brought to me by Mr Laing many months ago, though it might be said to deserve the epithet of γλυκύπικρος, afforded me the highest gratification; and my

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]



delay to answer it has not, I need not assure you, proceeded from any want of respect, or from any insensibility to the value of such a correspondence. But, when the letter was put into my hand, my health was in a very unconfirmed state, I was trembling at the prospect of the winter's labour which I am professionally obliged to undergo, and was forced to put off all correspondence with literary friends, and every sort of occupation not absolutely necessary, till the time of vacation should arrive: which being now the case, I sit down in the first place to acknowledge my debt to Mr. Porson.

I must confess that I was somewhat mortified to find myself implicated in a sarcasm against that species of friends who deal in innuendos to the disparagement of those whom they affect to admire; nor did I much like to be supposed "to have misconceived, or not fully conceived your meaning"; especially as I had been accustomed to admire, and to celebrate in the hearing of others, not only the great energy but the perspicuity of your stile both Latin and English.

With respect to my supposing (p. 164) that you had not seen the Monthly Review for Sept. 1801, when you wrote that part of your *Supplementum*, where you illustrate so completely your original short note on Eur. Hec. 347; I certainly had not the most distant idea of insinuating anything derogatory. The fact is, the *ratio* of the note was a puzzle even to those who thought themselves pretty good scholars; but without ever fancying it would be so to yourself, as Hermannus has most uncandidly asserted, I was willing to obtain some credit for my friend Tate, who had, as I imagined, tried his hand pretty successfully upon it in the Monthly Review. This young man had begun a correspondence with me some years ago; and from the first I thought his ingenuity, and his zeal and enthusiasm for Greek literature deserved encouragement. Dr. Raine knows him and thinks so too. A paper which he sent me on the Tragic Metres I found so good, that after casting it a little differently,

and putting it into Latin, I inserted it in my *Analecta*, *en attendant* for something better. I thought it indeed the best I had at that time seen. Had I then known that your *Supplementum* was upon the eve of appearing, I certainly should have deferred for some time printing anything upon that subject. Mr. Tate is one of your greatest admirers, and he had avowedly availed himself of what he could collect from your notes in the first edition of the *Heeuba*, and in the *Orestes* and the *Phœnissæ*. When the *Supplementum* came out, it proved a great satisfaction both to him and me to find some of his observations confirmed among the great variety of interesting matter contained in your excellent performance. When therefore I said that you never seemed to have seen the above passage of the Review, I had a notion that you were not at the pains to look much into Reviews; which on this occasion I regretted; because if you had seen this passage, you perhaps would have taken some notice of it favourable to Mr. Tate, which would have been an important feather in his cap. It was impossible for me to suppose that you would take Mr. Tate's assistance in explaining your own canons, and far less that you could take such assistance without owning it.

But, my dear Sir, with respect to misconception of meaning, I must say that in one place you have sadly misconceived mine; or I must have expressed myself in a way that I never intended. You make me say (p. 164) that you have not tried to correct the middle example, "Ἀτλας ὁ χαλκίοισι νώτοις οὐρανόν," as if I had meant to insinuate that you found it very difficult to do, and therefore past it over; but that Mr. Tate had done it with ease. But so far from insinuating anything like this, I meant to speak of you with applause and admiration. I said that the first of the 3 verses in question you correct "*ope MSS.*" the 3rd you reduce under the canon "*felicissimâ conjecturâ*"; and "*secundum non moraris*," i.e. you do not mind the 2nd, you do not care for it, or pause a moment about it; but leave it to any ordinary



scholar, as a thing quite easy, after you had said "*tutissima proinde corrigendi ratio*" &c.; and accordingly when Mr. Tate makes the correction, he at the same time pronounces it "*obviam etiam tirunculo*." Does he mean to say that Mr. Porson is a mere *blanc bec*, and worse than a *blanc bec* or *bec jaune* in Greek? Impossible. I fear I may have used the word *moror* in a wrong sense, and I cannot support it by authority at present, as I have no Latin books or Dictionaries by me, where I am writing this. Your memory will do it at once, if the thing is capable of support.

As to parœmiacs, I give up Tate's canon with respect to its universality, and have no hesitation in acceding to its being only general, with some exceptions. My ear certainly likes *κοῦκ ἀπόμουσον, τὸ γυναικῶν* with the dactyl at the beginning, better than *Τὸ γυναικῶν οὔκ ἀπόμουσον*, with the anapaest; and *Σὺν πατρὶ, καὶ πᾶς δόμος ἔρροι*, better than *Καὶ σὺν πατρὶ, πᾶς* &c. Mr. Tate however still deserves praise and encouragement, though I like your way of stating the thing (*Supplement* p. xlv.) much better.

Σοφαί (Med. 386) you have vindicated on good ground, as no violation of Dawes's canon, and as no sign of forgetfulness on your own part. I had too rashly acceded to Tate's proposal of *σοφοὶ*, as meant by Medea to be applicable only to herself, she being represented by all Antiquity as peculiarly skilled in the *Venena Colchica*. But for this and any thing else where I may have appeared *peccasse vel leviter in Porsonum*, I hope to live till, in another edition of my poetical vol. of *Analecta*, I shall have an opportunity of making ample atonement. I trust however that I have already sufficiently cleared myself from the guilt of every vile innuendo against the talents and erudition of a man to whom I have endeavoured (*Præf. ad Analect. Poet. edit. 2*) to pay that tribute of praise which I think he richly deserves. I am extremely anxious to stand well in your good

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the individual in the history of the United States. It is argued that the actions of individuals have played a major role in the development of the country and that the study of their lives is essential for a full understanding of the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the history of the United States. It is argued that the actions of the government have played a major role in the development of the country and that the study of its history is essential for a full understanding of the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the people in the history of the United States. It is argued that the actions of the people have played a major role in the development of the country and that the study of their lives is essential for a full understanding of the history of the United States.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the history of the United States. It is argued that the actions of the future will play a major role in the development of the country and that the study of the future is essential for a full understanding of the history of the United States.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the role of the present in the history of the United States. It is argued that the actions of the present will play a major role in the development of the country and that the study of the present is essential for a full understanding of the history of the United States.

opinion, which I am happy to find I do, notwithstanding those peccadillos with which you have, though I am sensible without hostility, charged me. Some years ago, Reid the late venerable Prof^r. of Mor. Phil. at Glasgow, then upwards of 80, when in Edinburgh visited me one day, along with our mutual friend Prof^r. Stewart. The good old man entertained me with some of the anecdotes of his youth. Among other things he mentioned that, when not much above 20, being on his way to London in company with a friend, they found a great inclination to take Cambridge in their way, that they might see Bentley, then in the height of his reputation. On their arrival, however, they found some difficulty in getting introduced to him. But this they at last effected, by means of the nephew Dr. Thomas Bentley, (who, if he had understood the art of collating accurately, might have, at this day, saved you some trouble,) a man whom they observed to be his Uncle's humble dependant and gross *adulator*. When young Reid was presented to Richard the old Grecian, the first question the Doctor asked him (on learning he was from Aberdeen and desired much to have the satisfaction of seeing him) was—"And so, young man, has *my* fame reached your *Ultima Thule*?" Now, my dear Sir, your fame, as well as Bentley's, has, even in these degenerate and unclassical days, reached our *Ultima Thule*; and certainly no attempt has ever been made on my part to extenuate it, or set down aught in malice against it, but the reverse. For it has often resounded at least within one of the auditories of the College of Edinburgh, where endeavours have long been made, and I believe not unsuccessfully, to inspire the youth with a love of Grecian literature.

With the other parts of your Letter I have been delighted. Even your illustrations about "candid innuendos" have diverted me much; they are so full of erudition and of Attic salt. I own I rather thought you too severe against *Gothofredus Hermannus*, in the note upon *Eur. Med.* 675; and when I came



to that part of it, where there seems to be a quotation from Hermannus himself:—"Ideoque," ait Hermannus, "Nos Germani &c.", I stared with astonishment, and wondered if it was possible that the man had anywhere really expressed himself so. At last I found the matter set to rights in the *Addenda*, &c. p. 101. However, I have no objection to the drubbing you have given him in your Letter; for he is most illiberal, and precisely as you state him to be, in his *Animadversio* on your note on *Hec.* 347; and deserves very well to be answered by you in the words of Valckenaer, in his *Diss. de Scholiis Hom. ineditis*, p. 147, (a book which I happen to have, with his *Epist. ad Röverum*, &c. prefixed). But I could have wished to have seen some other person than H. St. stigmatised as "invidus sæpe virtutis alienæ obtrectator." H. St.! whom I used to regard with such respect. I know that Fischerus of Leipsic has of late severely reprimanded him for want of fairness in *Des Serres's* Plato, which he was the printer of; but I did not know, till you pointed out this passage, that a charge of such a kind had been attached to him by such respectable authority as that of Valckenaer. I am sorry for it.

Your Etonian friend's parody on Phocylides's saw in Strabo, the original of which I looked at, diverted me very much, and still more your endeavour to *do it* into English. Your tribracho-iambies on a metrical defect of Herman, and indeed on Herman's metrical abilities in general, are also very entertaining. In your manner of writing *κᾶστιν*, rather than *κᾶσιν* (Aristoph. *Ran.* 422), you give a collateral proof of your considering Herman among the dead; for I observe what you have said in *Pref. in Hec.* p. iv., and also what *he* has said in *his Pref. in Hec.* p. xxi.

Your P.S. contains a most surprising want of accuracy in poor Gilb. Wakefield τῷ μακαρίτῳ¹. Indeed I never could bring myself to think him a critic of any judgment. But what you have produced shews him at once to have been altogether sub-

¹[Sic.]

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lestâ fide. I had the curiosity to look into the *Sylva Critica*, and also into Brunck *Analect.* at the passage you refer to; and wondered at the futility of the man.

The proper allocation of words in Greek and in Latin, whether prose or verse, is a very nice affair; and I am afraid, never to be rightly understood by us moderns. I suspect that the prose Latin even of Muretus, or Buchanan, or Sir Thos. More, or any other modern most esteemed for writing elegant Latin, would not have pleased the ear of an ancient Roman, chiefly on account of the improper collocation of the words: and this must, still in a greater degree, be the case with all modern Latin and Greek verse. The curious line therefore you produce from Sophocles—Πικροῖς πικρὰν κλύζουσι φαρμάκοις χολήν— and which remains a Senarian after a surprising variety of transposition, could not, I suppose, be arranged by any modern so as that he could positively say—"this is the very order in which the author would have done it." The three ways in which Plutarch quotes it (doing it *memoriter*) is a proof that even *he* was at a loss about the right arrangement. Perhaps different ways of disposing it might have been equally good even to Sophocles himself, though not surely every way. *Utcunque res sit, ego homunculus periculum facere nolo.*

That you can read Greek MSS. better than any person now alive, I could have no doubt; for besides what I have heard, I have myself inspected various parts of your collation of the Harleian *Odyssey*: but the exquisite way in which you imitate those MSS. and of which you have given me a specimen in what you call the scrap annexed to your letter, is truly admirable. I have, as you desired me, compared it with *Iph. in Aul.* sc. 1. and with Stobæi *Serm.* 103, but I shall need further information from you before I can understand from whence you have taken the different copies. Meanwhile I shall preserve the paper as a most precious κειμήλιον.

And now, my dear Sir, I beg you to accept of my best



thanks for the excellent Letter you have been so good as write to me. It is your's to explore and to produce many hidden beauties and properties of the Greek tongue not hitherto observed. All that I have been able to do, or shall be able to do, is to endeavour to convey something of what is already known, and to inspire the youth in this northern part of the Island with a love and admiration of Greek literature, without some knowledge of which no nation can be considered as truly learned. And in celebrating the names of those eminent scholars who have done signal service to this sort of learning, be assured that the name of Porson has not, nor shall not be forgotten. It is difficult to stem the torrent of taste which is at present, in this part of the Country, running with impetuosity towards Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Natural History, and such like sciences; and there is some danger of our philosophers, (I believe it is pretty much the case already,) when they meet with a Greek quotation, saying, with the monks in the days of yore,—“*Græcum est, non possum legere.*” He who can in any degree prevent this sort of ignorance is surely doing good service to the cause of Letters.—*Tu interea macte virtute esto, præsertim cura valetudinem, et me tui observantissimum crede.*

AND^w. DALZEL.

P.S. In writing to Dr. Raine, I have requested him, when he makes an excursion into Yorkshire, not to stop there; but to proceed a little farther northward, at least as far as Edinburgh; and to endeavour to prevail with you to accompany him. You would find some friends here, who would endeavour to make the excursion agreeable to you; and among those him, who is

Your's most sincerely,
A. D.¹

Addressed, Mr. Professor Porson To the care of the Rev. Dr. Raine, Charter-house, London.

¹ [“Mr Porson took most kindly the favour and praise of Mr Dalzel. He would not else,” in a note to Mr Laing, “have added a postscript like

XLVIII.

R. PORSON to MRS. HAWES¹.

DEAR SISTER,

I arrived safely in London the morning after I left Coltishall, and have had no complaint of any consequence since my arrival, except a violent cold, which however is now going off. I have not yet exhausted all my butter, but as it is rather hard I am obliged to toast my bread. If you have a mind to send me a turkey, pray send one that may do our dear county some credit. Direct to me, No. 5, Essex Court, Temple, or in his absence, to be left at Mr. Temple's hair-dresser. I find very little linen of mine that wants repairing, but I will shortly look about me and send you some fresh cloth, the great coat and all. You and your people will, I suppose, be very busy in keeping Christmas at the time you receive this. Give them all my duty respectfully and respectively, and tell Mr. Woodcock that of late I have been drinking London porter, which is pretty drink enough, but not to be named of a day with the Coltishall brewage.

*Non etenim ignoro quid distent cera lupinis*².

.....will explain this scrap of Horace to you. My compliments to Dr. Grape³ and Mr. Blake. I am, dear Sister,

Your affectionate brother,

R. PORSON.

24 Dec. 1804.

P.S. Write me a line at your leisure to inform me of our father's health, and whether you received the inclosed safe.

this: 'Pray make my compliments or apology to Mr Dalzel; and tell him that I will endeavour, some of these days, to pay off *the debt immense of endless gratitude.*'"] J. Tate, *Mus. Crit.* i. p. 329.

¹ [From a copy in the handwriting of Mr Siday Hawes, in possession of the Editor.]

² [Hor. 1 *Epist.* vii. 23.]

³ [Rector of Horstead and Coltishall. Formerly Fellow of King's.]



XLIX.

THOMAS TYRWHITT to JAMES PERRY¹.Carlton House, *February* 12, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

Do pray at your convenience inform me of the address of Mr. Porson, as some Papers have been found in the collection of the late Sir William Hamilton respecting the Papiri, which are very interesting; and several MSS. so clearly written out, as to be ready for the opinion of Mr. P., the only Person in my opinion fit to inspect them in the whole kingdom.

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

THO^s. TYRWHITT.

Addressed, *Private*. W. Perry, Esq., Morning Chronicle Office, Strand.

L.

R. PORSON to GEORGE ADAM BROWNE².

DEAR SIR,

After many delays and intentions, I believe you may venture to assure all whom it may concern, that I shall be in Cambridge by Thursday at the latest.

In the mean time I give you joy of our having taken that fellow Linois³, and I remain, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

R. PORSON.

Essex Court, No. 5, 5 *May*, 1805.Pray give H^ole the following receipt:

Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum.

Take of Gum Guaiacum four ounces, Volatile Aromatic Spirit

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]² [From the original in the possession of the Editor.]³ [This must have been a false report, as Admiral Linois was not captured till March 13, 1806. See Alison's *Europe*, ix. p. 353, 7th ed.]



a pint and half. Digest without heat in a vessel close stopt; and afterward let the tincture be passed through a strainer.

Addressed, Rev. G. A. Browne, Trinity Coll., Cambridge.

LI.

CHARLES BURNEY to R. PORSON¹.

Greenwich, *May* 9, 1805.

MY DEAR PORSON,

My MS. of Photius has a woeful *hiatus*, from the middle of the letter Υ (v. $\Upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu\omega\delta\epsilon\varsigma$) to Ψ (v. $\psi\iota\lambda\omicron\delta\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\varsigma$). There was the same gap in the Queen's MS. Oxon. Now, if the Trin. Coll. Cod. can supply this deficiency², pray, lend my friend Kaye your transcript, in order that he may copy for me, what my book wants.

How are you? I am coughing on.

Yours always,

C. BURNEY.

P.S. How does Aristophanes go on? My Bentleian Correspondence is in the press³. Bulmer is the man!

If you can, see, and take good notice of a young friend of mine, of Trinity College, named Dobree⁴; and if Harry Ainslie⁵ comes across you, give him a kind word or two, and spur him on to work.

Καλ', ἄγε, Μοισ' ἀεισομένα

Ταναγρίδεσσι λευκοπέπλοις.

Corinna *apud* *Hephæst.* p. 60 [p. 106. Gaisf.]

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

² [The greater portion of this deficiency is supplied in the Trin. (Gale) MS. See Porson's edition, pp. 618—654.]

³ [Printed, June, 1807.]

⁴ [i. e. P. P. Dobree.]

⁵ [Henry Ford Ainslie, B.A. (Trin.) 1807, afterwards fellow of Jesus.]

Vulgo, leg. καλὰ γέρεια εἰσομένα
ταν. λευκοπ.

In MS. Fulvii Ursini γέροια. Quid rectius imperti¹!

C. B.

LII.

JOSHUA COOKE to R. PORSON².

SIR,

I take the liberty of informing you that the executors of the late Mr. Elmsly have repeatedly applied to me for a settlement of his share in the edition of *Æschylus* printed at Glasgow, and which you was so kind to superintend for Mr. Elmsly, Mr. Payne and myself in 1792, but which has not yet been published, and the only way Mr. Payne and myself have of settling that account with the executors of Mr. Elmsly is by publishing the book in its present state: I am aware it is not so complete as you intended it, but I think of publishing it as it is in the course of a fortnight, if you have no objection, and should I not hear from you in the course of that time, will conclude we have your approbation; if you would favor me with a short advertisement to prefix to the book, stating the reason for the publication having been so long delay'd, I should esteem it a favor. As it was your intention to make the edition more perfect by adding Notes to it, Mr. Payne and myself will be very happy and ready to treat with you for a new edition to contain the notes on your own terms, and to begin printing when ever you might think proper. As the book is much wanted, I have no doubt but the present impression will soon be disposed of.

I am Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOS^A. COOKE.

Oxford, June 20, 1805.

Addressed, Professor Porson, Trinity College, Cambridge.

¹ [Καλὰ γὰρ οἷδ' αἰσχρομένα (*I know that I shall sing pleasing strains to, &c.*), Wordsworth, *Athens and Attica*, p. 17.]

² [From the original in possession of the Editor.]

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

FROM 1776 TO 1865

BY

JOHN F. JOHNSON

Author of "The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

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"The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

"The History of the United States of America,"

LIII.

THOMAS GAISFORD to R. PORSON¹.

Ch. Ch. Oct. 29, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

About two months ago I discovered in the Bodleian a very complete and full *Index Verborum* to Aristophanes; in four volumes in folio; formerly I believe the property of Dr. Askew. Upon mentioning this to some learned friends of mine I was desired to communicate it to you, that if it should suit your purpose, it might be subjoined to your edition, which we look for with much eagerness and solicitude. If it should not please you to avail yourself of this Index, I should esteem it a considerable favour if you would immediately acquaint me therewith, as I have reason for believing, that our press would not be unwilling to undertake the publication of it as a separate work².

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

T. GAISFORD.

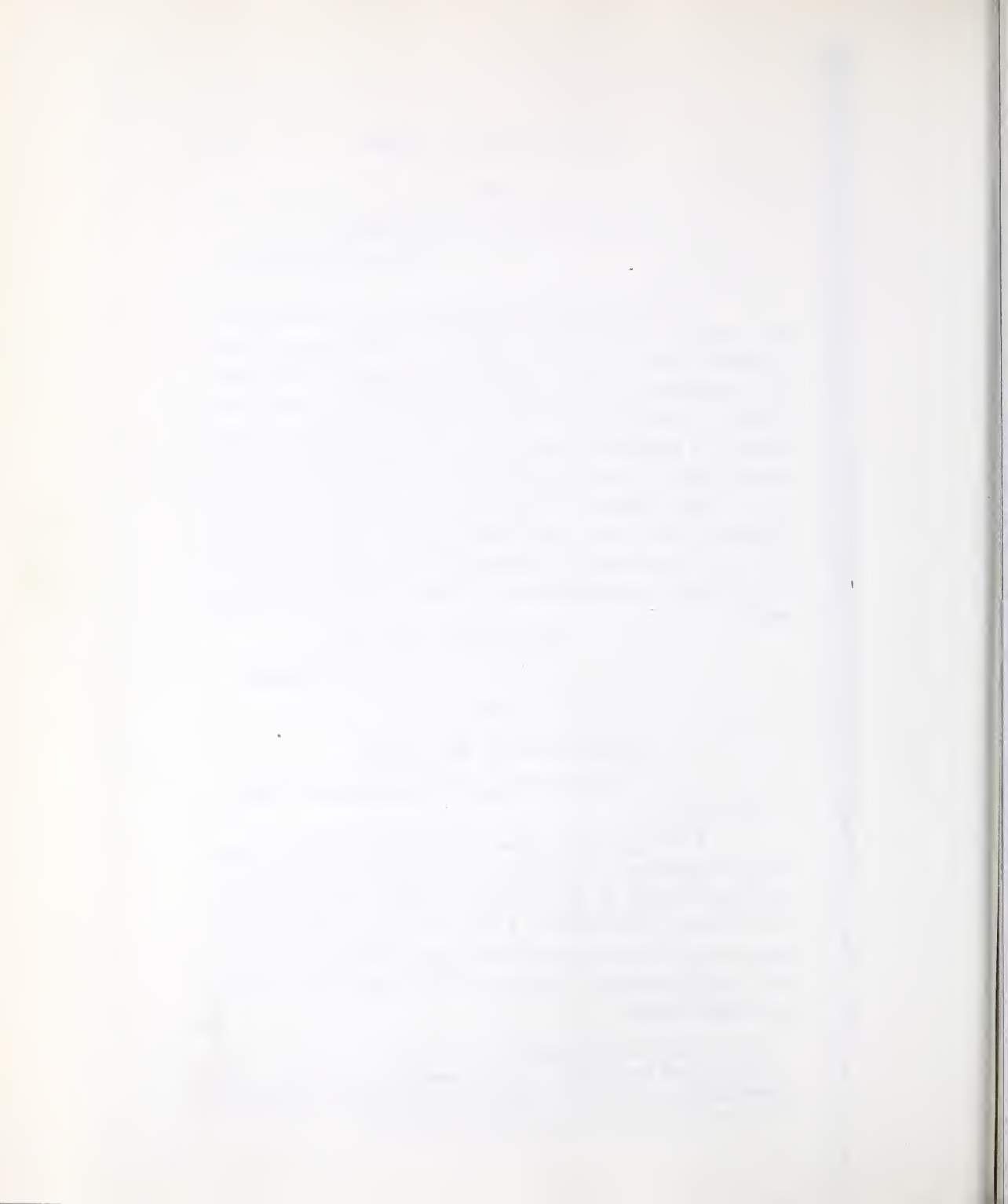
LIV.

GEORGE HALL to R. PORSON³.Trinity College, Dublin, *April 3rd*, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

I trust you will excuse my taking the liberty of personally expressing to yourself my sincere acknowledgments for the flattering mark of your attention which I received through the medium of Mr. Dealtry. I feel it the more indispensable, from the very kind notice with which you honoured me on my late visit at Cambridge, and of the value of which I hope I have a just apprehension.

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]² [This, which is the *Index* of John Caravella, was published at the Clarendon Press in 1822, with a preface written, I believe, by Dr Elmsley.]³ [From the original in the possession of the Editor.]



To have seen and conversed with Professor Porson, would alone have accomplished the object of that visit; though it was a favour I durst hardly have promised myself. But to have enjoyed his society and been distinguished by his kindness—to have been indulged in a close and almost familiar intercourse with him, was such a gratification as I shall not risque offending you by attempting to describe.

You must allow me however to say that I was hardly less gratified by your obliging recollection of me in the present I received through Mr. Dealtry. In addition to the pleasure it afforded me on that score, I should have found it, on its own account, sufficiently valuable and entitled to my best acknowledgments. Wolff's ingenuity and Larcher's intrepidity form an agreeable contrast with the phlegm and caution of Schweighæuser and the acumen (*haud insolitum*) of the *Annotator*¹. Will he excuse me for suggesting that in the 6th line of the note on *Ceb. Tab. 23. 15.* the word *τύχη* seems to be transposed²? at least if the conjectural state of the passage in the MS. is correctly represented in the next line but one. The discovery of a passage which had been lost for so many centuries may encourage us to hope for others of still greater importance.

I must again apologize for the liberty I have taken in thus trespassing on your time and attention.

With the highest respect and regard,

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your much obliged and obedient servant,

GEO. HALL³.

Addressed, Professor Porson, Trinity College, Cambridge.

¹ [This is the Supplement to Simplicius's Epictetus and Cebes, printed by Porson for his friends, and reprinted by Kidd, *Tracts* pp. 171—182.]

² [Kidd, p. 181.]

³ [Porson has written in the stamp at the corner of the letter, "Dear Sir, I shall not attempt to return you the too flattering compliments for which I am more indebted to your goodness than to your judgment."]

LV.

R. PORSON to CHARLES BURNEY¹.

DEAR BURNEY,

I have proposed the putting off our meeting, but our comrades agree that it is impracticable. So you must even hold yourself in readiness for to-morrow.

R. P.

Essex Court, Friday morning. [Before *May*, 1806.]

Addressed, Mr. Burney, 3 Mile Stone, Hammersmith.

LVI.

RICHARD SHARP to R. PORSON¹.17, Mark Lane, 23rd *April* [1806].

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to say that you were yesterday elected, unanimously by such of the managers as were present, the Librarian of our London Institution.

The Secretary Mr. Woods in George Yard, Lombard Street, will give you notice, and he will also give you information of the nature, duties, and advantages of the office.

I am sincerely rejoiced in the prospect of those benefits which the Institution is likely to derive from your reputation and talents, and of the comforts which I hope that you will find in your connection with us.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Yours ever truly and respectfully,

R^d. SHARP.

¹ [From the original in the possession of the Editor.]



LVII.

R. PORSON to MARTIN DAVY¹.

DEAR DOCTOR,

I expect, God willing, to set off from Bury next Thursday morning at seven, and to arrive at College about twelve; if therefore you can make a three-and-half o'clock dinner convenient, so: if you either are not at leisure, or not at Cambridge, why there is no more to be said (*facilis jactura merendæ*), but that

I am, yours sincerely,

R. PORSON.

Coltishall, Norfolk, 23 *Sept.* 1806.

Dr. Davy, Master of Caius College, Cambridge.

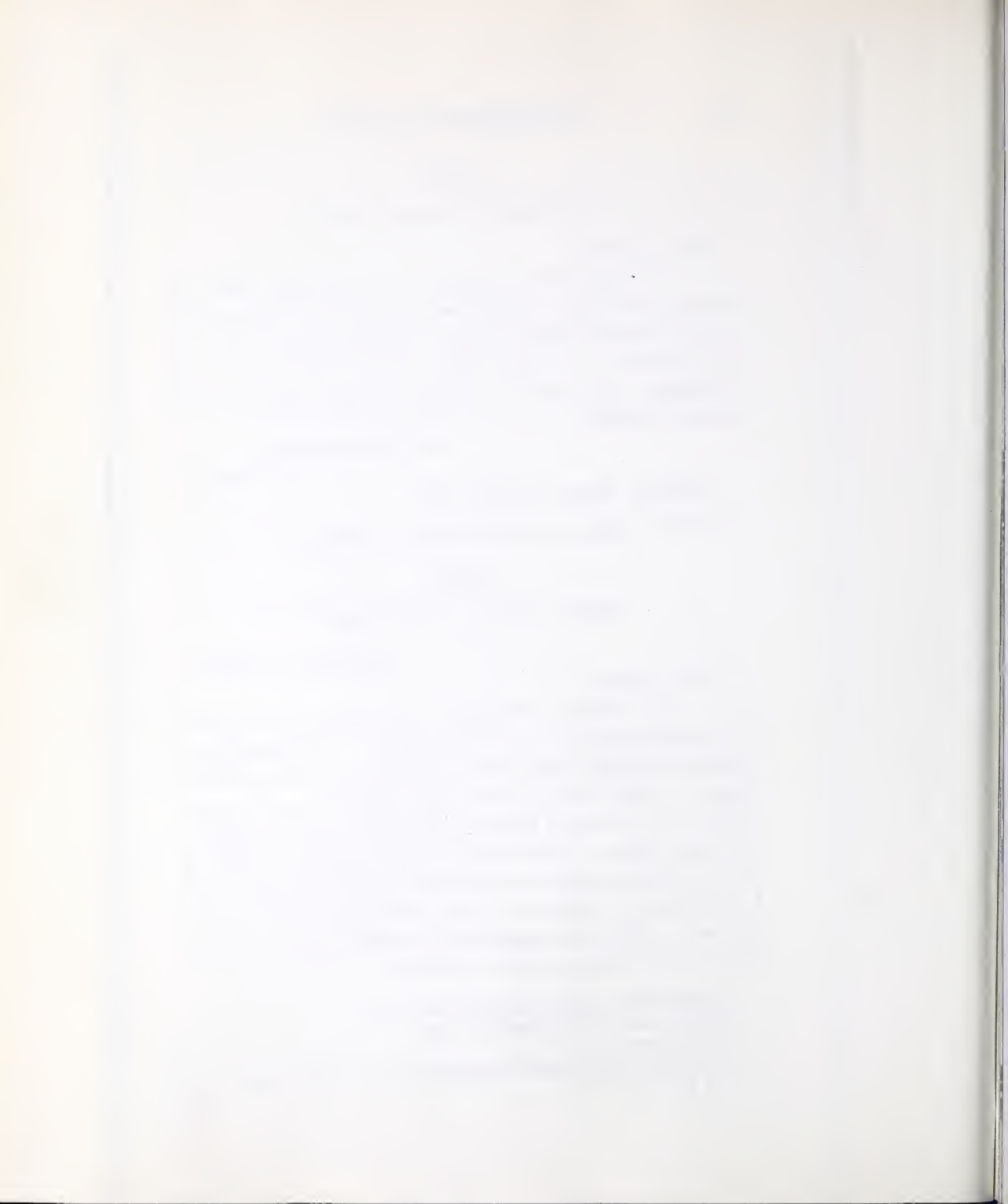
LVIII.

JOSEPH GOODALL to R. PORSON².Eton, *Nov.* 16, 1806.

DEAR PORSON,

The Bishop of Rochester³ has written to me requesting my assistance on the following subject. 'On summing up matters, the Oxford people find no account of the Eton MS. of Strabo, of which use has been made, and want one for their *Preface*⁴.' Now the said Bishop, urged by his brother of Oxford⁵, at the same time he hints that you have examined the MS. in question, advises me to enter upon the subject with you, which I most gladly do, praying for such information, as you may be disposed to give me, being fully persuaded that you are not likely to forget what you have once seen.

¹ [From Barker's *Literary Anecdotes*, II. p. 53.]² [From J. Savage's *Memorabilia*, p. 293.]³ [Dr Dampier.]⁴ [i. e. to the edition of Strabo, edited by Falconer, Oxford, 1807.]⁵ [Dr Randolph].



I write to the Bishop by this post to acknowledge my incompetence. How glad should Mr. Goodall and myself be, if you would take the trouble of once more inspecting the MS. and dating your kind communication from the Eton Library. Should you be a prisoner in — Street, will you suffer me to bring the MS. to town about the middle of December, and then give me your opinion of its value, age, &c.? The Master of the Charter-House¹, whom I hope soon to greet by some other title, will, I am sure, have the goodness to forward this petition to you.

Charles Hayes², who, with his wife, is now on a visit to us, desires his kindest remembrance. Mrs. Goodall is fatigued to death with nursing a sick nephew and niece, and I am sorry to add that I am on the invalid list myself, but we hope to be all well in the course of a few days. She unites in every good wish with,

Dear Porson, yours most faithfully,

J. GOODALL.

LIX.

WILLIAM LAING to R. PORSON³.

Edinburgh, 3d of Jan. 1807.

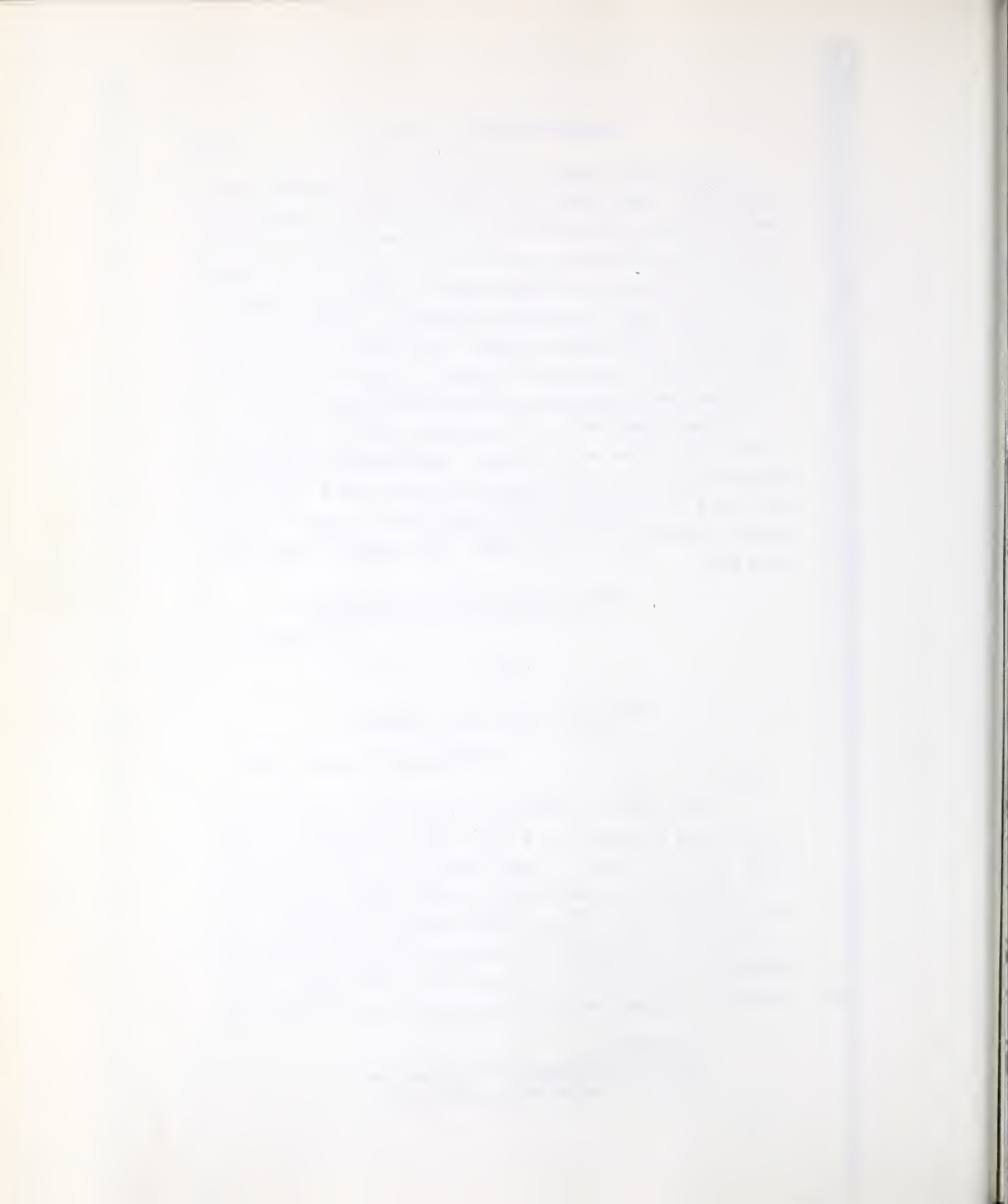
SIR,

The edition of *Herodotus* being now compleated after the plan you proceeded on, I have taken the liberty of dedicating to you, which I hope will meet your approbation. Mr. Dunbar, who has succeeded poor Mr. Dalzel, has paid the utmost attention to it. I shall order Cuthell to forward a copy for your use. A selection has been made of the best notes from Wesseling; which with his *Index Rerum*, will make it very compleat. I return you my best thanks for the trouble you

¹ [Dr Raine.]

² [A Fellow of King's, of Porson's own year.]

³ [From J. Savage's *Memorabilia*, p. 294.]



voluntarily undertook in promoting this speculation¹. I hope soon to see you in town, and shall personally repeat my obligations.

I am about to print a new and elegant edition of Pindar, in two volumes, from Heyne's.—You see there is still some spirit for enterprize existing here.

I hope all my little editions will possess beauty and correctness. I believe you have still a volume of *Herodotus*, which belongs to a person here who wants it. Please deliver it to my son, who will call for it.

I remain, with the highest respect,

Sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM LAING.

LX.

R. PORSON to JAMES SAVAGE².

DEAR SIR,

Having been somewhat indisposed, I have unavoidably put off my return, but now I expect, if no relapse intervenes, to revisit the Old Jewry next Monday, and I am, with due compliments to Mrs. Savage,

Your humble servant,

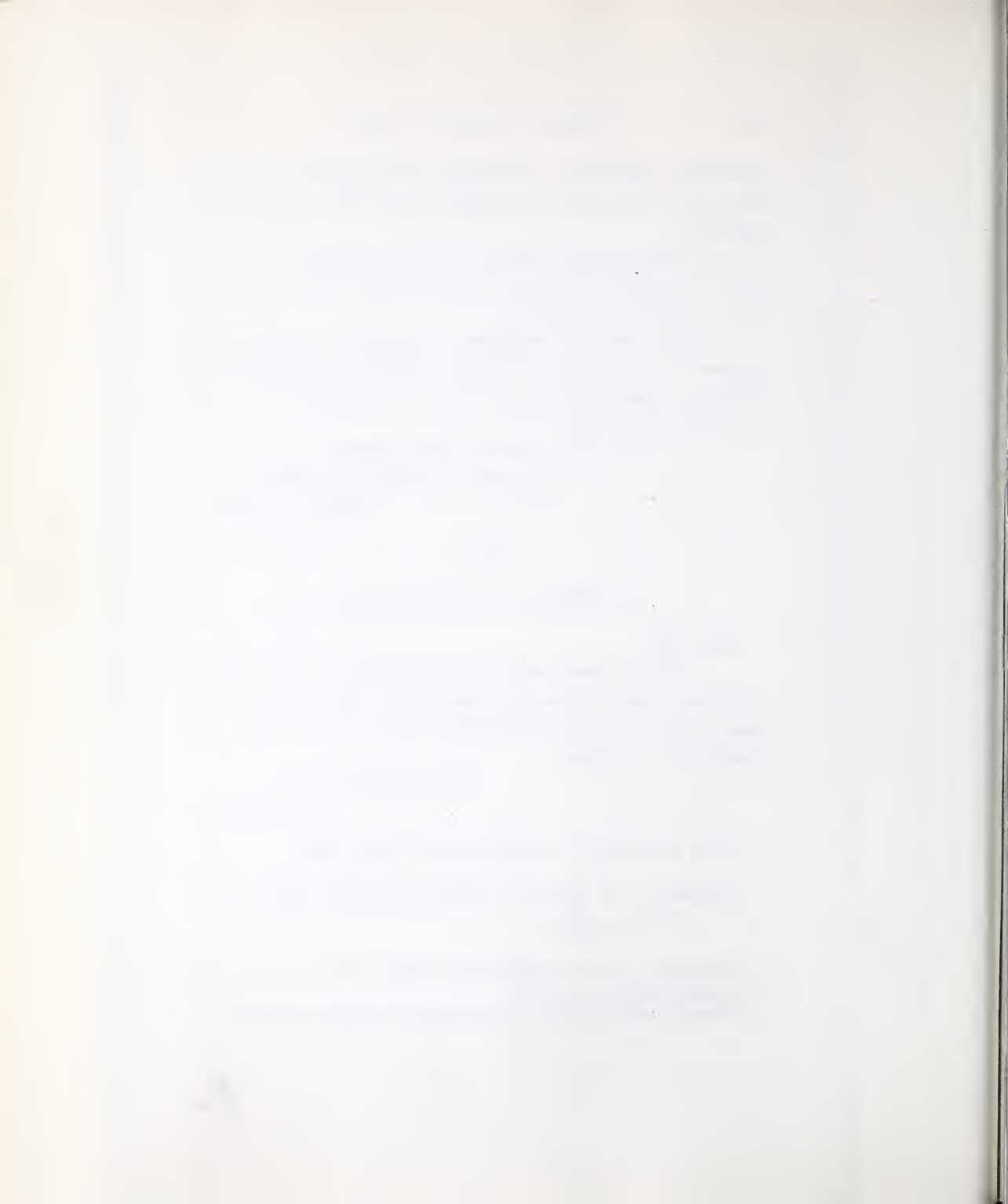
R. PORSON.

Little Hermitage, near Rochester, 31 *July*, 1807.

Addressed, Mr. Savage, London Institution, No. 8, Old Jewry, London.

¹ [The sheets of the first volume were looked over by R. P.] Kidd, *Tracts and Criticisms*, p. lxxviii.

² [From Savage's *Librarian*, I. p. 274, where it is given in facsimile.]



LXI.

J. CARTWRIGHT to R. PORSON¹.

9 Feb. 1808.

Blackstone in his Commentaries² tells us the Athenians were so jealous of a stranger interfering in the business of the assemblies of the people, which they considered as violating the sovereignty of the state, that they punished the crime with death.

Mr. J. Cartwright would be greatly obliged to Mr. Porson to inform him on what authority Blackstone makes this observation.

Mr. Holt White has looked into the Laws of Attica, and Mr. J. C. has examined what is said on the subject of those laws in the *Antient Universal History*, under the Athenian history, without success. Mr. J. C. has imagined that the Greek writer to whom the Commentator refers, has probably said more upon this subject, than was necessary to his purpose to quote; and thinks it probable that such Greek writer may contain information on that particular head which would be gratifying to him.

[Addressed, Mr. Porson.]

LXII.

THOMAS KIDD to R. PORSON³.

DEAR SIR,

Vouchsafe to accept a transcript⁴ of certain emendations from the pen of Bentley, which furnish additional evidence in favour of those restorations with which every scholar is acquainted. The enclosed collation⁵ of a MS. of three tragedies

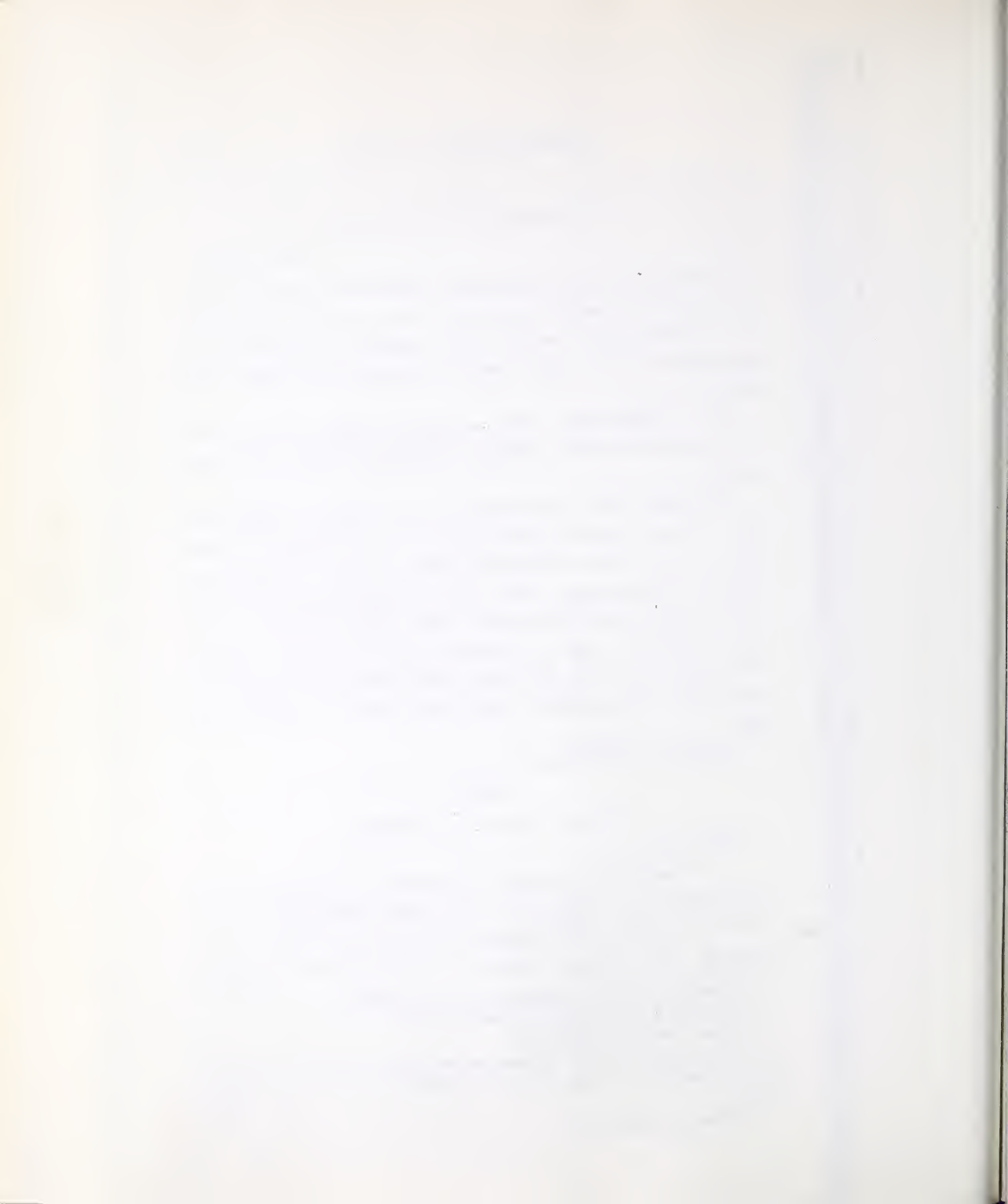
¹ [From the original in the possession of the Editor.]

² [B. I. Ch. 2. Vol. I. p. 166, ed. Stewart, 1844.]

³ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]

⁴ [This, which Kidd calls *κατορθώματα*, he afterwards printed as an Appendix to his Preface to the *Tracts and Criticisms of Porson*, pp. lxxxix—xcv.]

⁵ [This has disappeared.]



of *Æschylus* was found in a copy of *Aristophanes*, ed. 1. Bas. which belonged formerly to Matth. Raper; it is not of much value, but it may lead to enquiry about the MS.

On Thursday next at about eleven o'clock permit me to submit to you materials for an edition of Dawes's *Misc. Critica*; Mr. Heber's copy of Dawes's proposals for publishing a Greek translation of the first book of Milton's *Paradise Lost* with a specimen is mislaid; to wait for it any longer would not, I fear, be prudent; I cannot, however, but regret the absence of that paper, since, appearing with the *M. C.*, it would evince the rapid progress as well as real candour of Dawes's mind. The remarks upon Askew's projected edition of *Æschylus*, which were inserted in a weekly paper published at Newcastle upon Tyne, are irretrievably lost; the copies of those fragments, which the late Mr. Brand had preserved, did not turn up at the sale of his library; —they were announced at the end of a pamphlet intitled *Tittle-Tattle-mongers*, printed at Newcastle, 1747. "Speedily will be published Philonoi Antipolypragmonis epistola ad juvenem *αλαζονοχαννοφλυαρον* Antonium Askew, M.B. Coll. Emman. apud Cantabrigienses non ita pridem Pseudo-socio-commensalem, *Æschyli* editionis promissorem. In quo *ὁ δέῃνα* obiter, festivum caput, ex suis virtutibus ornatur¹."

I am, dear Sir, your very obliged,

And most obedient, humble servant,

THO. KIDD.

3, Hoxton Square, 11 June, 1808.

LXIII.

CHARLES BURNEY to R. PORSON².

Greenwich, June 20th, 1808.

MY DEAR PORSON,

My friends at Cambridge direct me to request you will

¹ [Kidd's edition of Dawes appeared Cant. 1817.]

² [From Savage's *Memorabilia*, p. 295.]

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES M. SMITH

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go down as speedily as may be, to vote, and collect votes, for a degree of M.A. to be conferred on me. Now, though I know your objections to expeditions of such a nature, yet I cannot help intreating you, if you have not sound reasons against it, to go down and aid my cause.

Kaye tells me that no time is to be lost. So if you can, pack up a small portion of wardrobe, and visit *Alma Mater*, so will you greatly oblige and favor

Yours affectionately,

C. BURNEY.

LXIV.

MARTIN DAVY to R. PORSON¹.

Caius College, Tuesday, 21st June, 1808.

MY DEAR PORSON,

I take the liberty of telling you, in case it should affect any of your movements, that Dr. Burney's *Mandamus* will be voted for on *Friday* next, at two o'clock precisely. Everything seems in his favour².

Yours most truly,

M. DAVY.

LXV.

R. PORSON to . . . JOY³.

DEAR SIR,

I should be very happy to obey your obliging summons—I should equally approve of the commons, the company, and the conversation; but for some time past, my face, or rather my nose, whether from good living or bad humours, has been growing into a great resemblance of honest Bardolph's, or, to keep still on the list of honest fellows, of honest Richard Brins-

¹ [From Savage's *Memorabilia*, p. 296.]

² [The grace for the mandate passed on June 24; it is preserved among the mandates in the Registry, and is dated June 29. The degree was conferred July 4.]

³ [From the *Times*, July 17, 1826, quoted by Barker, *Parriana*, i. p. 420.]



ley's. I have, therefore, put myself under a regimen of abstinence till my poor nose recovers its *quondam*-colour and compass; after which I shall be happy to attend your parties on the shortest notice. Thank you for returning Mr. Ireland's, whom you justly call *an amiable youth*, and I think you might have added, *a modest*. Witness a publication of his that appeared in 1804, entitled *Rhapsodies, by W. H. Ireland, Author of the Shakesperian MSS.*, &c. where he thus addresses his book:—

“As on thy title-page, poor little book!
 Full oft I cast a sad and pensive look,
 I shake my head, and pity thee;
 For I, alas! no brazen front possess,
 Nor do I ev'ry potent art profess,
 To send thee forth from censure free!”

Though I cannot help looking upon him as too modest in the fourth verse, he certainly under-rates the amount and extent of his possessions. He is by no means *poor in his own brass*. I was now going to conclude with, “And now to dinner with what appetite you may;” but first I bethought me of a question—Do you see nothing extraordinary in the note? Nothing, perhaps, you will say. Why then be amazed; for it is written with a pen from the wing of an eagle. Ay, and of an Irish eagle too, dear Joy. So no more at present, but rests yours sincerely

R. PORSON. [after 1804.]

LXVI.

MARTIN DAVY to R. PORSON¹.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR,

I shall esteem it a great favour, if you will oblige me by the exchange of Portus's *Lexicons* we talked of—viz. if you will part with your *uniform* copy, receiving my vol. of the *Pindaric*, and any balance you think proper.

¹ [From the original in the possession of the Editor.]



I should have called myself, but am obliged to be in this part of the town the whole of to-day. Can I do anything for you on my return?

Your's most truly,

M. DAVY.

Hudson's Hotel, Tuesday. [after *April*, 1806.]

Addressed, R. Porson, Esq., London Institution, Old Jewry.

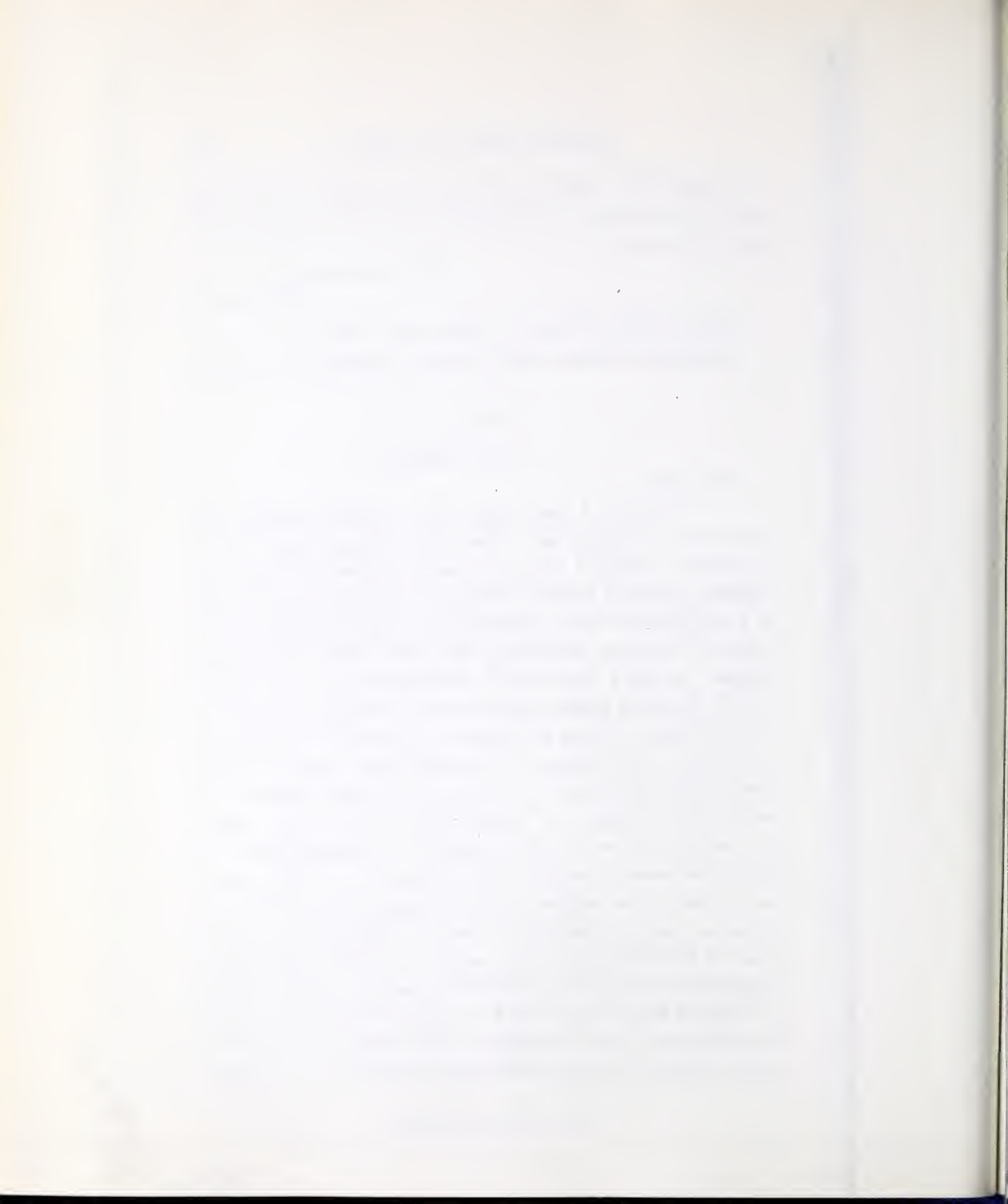
LXVII.

..... to R. PORSON¹.

DEAR SIR,

You know I have lately been reading Plutarch's *Isis* and *Osiris* in Squire's ed. There is a passage, page 106, at the sense of which I stuck, and not being satisfied with the alteration proposed by the Archdeacon, I hunted such authors as I recollected to have mentioned any of the Pythagoric properties of numbers, particularly Plato and Philo, but without success. At last I have found in Plutarch himself what I think entirely clears the passage and proves the integrity of the text. In the Treatise *περί της εν Τιμαιο ψυχογονίας* he has occasion to speak about the divisions of a musical chord, and he lays it down that if four chords *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, of equal thickness and tension, whose lengths are respectively 6, 8, 9, 12, be struck, the sounds of *A* and *D* will be octaves to each other, and the interval between the sounds will be *διαπασων*, and the proportion between the lengths of the strings 6 and 12 will be *διπλασιος*; and the sounds of *B* and *D* will be fifths to each other, or the interval *διαπεντε*, and the proportion between the lengths of the strings 8 and 12 will be *ἡμιολιος*; and the sounds of *C* and *D* will be fourths and the interval *διατεσσαρων*; and the proportion between the length of the strings 9 and 12 *επι-τριτος*; that is, the longest exceeds the shortest by one in three.

¹ [From Trin. Coll. Collection.]



Moreover, *B* sounding a fifth and *C* a fourth, the interval between them is consequently the length of one whole note or tone, and the proportion between the length of the string 8 and 9 is *επογδοος*, or the longer exceeds the shorter by one in eight of the shorter. Having thus fixed the proportion between two strings that shall yield sounds differing from each other by the interval of one whole note or *τονος*, he proceeds to enquire whether an exact proportion can be assigned between two strings that shall differ in sound *only half* a note, and about this he says, *τουτον (τον τονον sc.) οί μιν Αρμονικοι διχα τεμνομενον ιονται δυο διαστηματα παιειν ὡν εκατερον ἡμιτονιον καλουσιν. Οί δε Πυθαγ. την μιν εις ισα τομην απεγνωσαν αυτου.* He then goes on to show why it cannot be done, thus; the numbers 8 and 9, which constitute the ratio of one upon eight, or *τον επογδοον λογον*, have no interval (or number) between them. But let them both be doubled, and the number that will fall between those products 16 and 18 will divide their difference into two intervals, and if these intervals are equal (he means not equal in Arithm. but Geom. proportion) then the *επογδοος λογος* will be divided into two, which will give the proportion for the *half* note—but the number that falls between 16 and 18 is 17, which number divides the *επογδοον λογον* of 16 to 18 into two unequal proportions or intervals, one of 16 : 17, and the other of 17 : 18. By all this I think it appears that *επογδοος λογος* cannot, as Squire would have it, signify the number 17, or any other number, but the relation between any two numbers that are in the proportion of 8 to 9. But hear Plutarch himself¹:

Φαινεται τουνυν ὅτι το διαπασων τον διπλασιον λογον εχει, και το Διαπεντε τον ἡμιολιον, και το διατεσσαρων τον επιτριτον, και ὁ τονος τον επογδοον. Αποδεδειγμενου δε τουτου, σκοπωμεν ει διχα τεμνεσθαι πεφυκε το επογδοον· ει γαρ

¹ [Plutarch, *περὶ τῆς ἐν Τιμαίῳ ψυχολογίας*, pp. 1877, 8, ed. II. Steph.]



μη πεφυκε, ουδε ὁ τονος. Επειδη, πρωτον, τον επογδοον λογον ὁ $\bar{\theta}$ και ὁ $\bar{\eta}$ ποιουντες, ουθεν διαστημα μεσον εχουσι, διαπλασιασθεντων δε αμφοτερων, ὁ παρεμπιπτων μεταξυ δυο ποιει διαστηματα· δηλον ὅτι τουτων μεν ισων οντων διχα τεμνεται το επογδοον· αλλα μην διπλασια γινεται, των μεν $\bar{\theta}$ τα $\bar{\iota}\eta$, των, δε οκτω τα $\bar{\epsilon}$ και δεκα. Δεχονται δε οὔτοι μεταξυ τα $\bar{\iota}\zeta$, και γινεται των διαστηματων το μεν μειζον, το δε ελαττον. Εστι γαρ το μεν προτερον εφ' επτα και δεκατον· το δε δευτερον εφ' ἑξ και δεκατον· εις ανισα τοιουνν τεμνεται το επογδοον.

LXVIII.

ANON. to R. PORSON'.

Hanc epistolam, vir summe, mittit adolescens tibi prorsus ignotus: qui te cenixe rogat ut se patienter audias.

Et primum veniam poseit quod dissimulato nomine te alloqui sustinuerit. Utinam liceret me meaque omnia tibi committere! Tu benignius audires, ego fervidiores liberioresque gratias agerem. Sed vetat imperiosa necessitas. Hoc fateri datur; nos inter juventutem academicam non primum certe dignitatis locum, at neque adeo infimum, tenere.

Quum igitur certa legendi ratione hactenus caruerim, et nunc in tragicos, nunc in Aristophanem, nunc in Demosthenem involaverim; vanum fuisse hunc laborem, opusque denuo redintegrandum esse video. Quod ne frustra fiat, decrevi hujus epistolæ periculum facere; ut, tuis tandem monitis adjutus, ad interiorem Græcarum literarum scientiam aditus mihi patefacerem.

Et quamquam scio viros primarios non valde delectari tirunculos docendo; pene confido fore ut te votis meis, aliqua saltem ex parte, facilem præbeas; si modo reputaveris, quantulo negotio quantum beneficium dare possis. Eloquar igitur.

I. Quoniam plurimum pollet junctura et series, multum ad-

¹ [From the *Classical Journal* for March, 1822, Vol. xxv. p. 157.]



jumentū dederis, indicando quo ordine legendi sint præcipui scriptores Græci, nominatim Homerus, seenici, Pindarus, tres Historici, Demosthenes, Plato, similesque. Huc referre liceat utrum præstiterit auctores singulos ordine legere; an alternos, et quantis intervallis.

II. Hæreo de ratione quæ in legendo tenenda est. Ruhnkeniana, a Wyttenbachio V. Ruhn. p. 54 memorata, sane regia est, et Hercule Musagete digna: sed forsā juvenibus non minus accomodata est ea, quæ usum esse maximum Newtonum audio; nempe ut scriptorem primum levius percurreret, deinde attentius legeret, loca salebrosa ubique complanans. Tu dijudica.

III. Jam de Grammaticis quæro. Si ut Piersono videtur, cæutiendum est, nisi horum ope instructi simus; maximi erit cognoscere a quibusnam initium sit faciendum; quæ sit singulorum auctoritas.

IV. Pergratum mihi feeris, si selecta quædam primariorum criticorum opera recensueris, eo ordine quo legenda sunt.

V. Lennepianam analogiam ignorare quis velit cui innouerunt heroes Batavi? Illud nescio, an a tironibus tractari vel possit vel debeat.

VI. Exercitationem in scribendo Græce a multis magistris sedulo inculcari video. Sed conturbat me Scaligeri auctoritas, qui sic, de Vieta opinor, loquitur. "Iste homo optime Græce scribit, Græcas literas ignorat," quod de nonnullis ἀνδρασι μετρωφεινᾶξι prædicari posse suspicor. Pauessimī certe reperiuntur qui solæcismos crebros effugiant. Dubito igitur, an non tempus, utiliter sane collocatum in scribendo, utilius collocaretur in legendo. Idem quæro de versionum genere Anglice dicto "double translations"; quod tantopere laudant Gibbonus, Plinius, Aschamus, Rollinus, et, puto, Lockius.

Hæc tibi, vir summe, quanta potui brevitate, exposui; missis laudum blanditiarumque vanis ambagibus: quibus, ut



minime eges, ita minime te gaudere credo. Sin autem majora, quam pro adolescentulo ignoto a te petiisse videar, scias velim, me maximo gaudio exultaturum, si me vel una lineola, uno verbulo beare dignatus fueris. Utinam liceret ima præcordia tibi pandere, ut videres quantos Græcarum literarum amores, quantam tui reverentiam conceperim! Vale.

Si nos responsione dignaveris, scribe,

X. Y.

Mr. G. Bridgeman's, 2, Copthall Court.

Mr. Porson, Rev. Dr. Raine's, Charter House.



APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

I.

PORSON¹.

The *Sexagenarian* (Vol. i. p. [212]) relates that the family of Porson always maintained the assertion that he had been sent to Cambridge, to be examined by the Greek Professor. This was a report which the writer thought not entitled to the least credit; and accordingly treats it with a degree of levity and ignorance totally unworthy of him.—The fact is, the *Sexagenarian* takes up the history of Porson only in the year 1774: whereas, the transaction referred to had passed above a twelvemonth before.

It appears from Mr. Carthew's first Letter, Feb. 26, 1773 [below, p. 128], that how kindly soever Mr. Norris² was disposed to interest himself in behalf of Porson, he had yet some doubts, whether the partiality of Mr. Hewitt for "this orderly and good boy" might not in some degree have over-rated his pretensions to superior patronage. Diffident, at the same time, of his own competency to decide on such a question, he wish'd to avail himself of the judgement of some friend, whose habits and station in life might seem to qualify him more peculiarly for the task.

¹ [This and the five following papers are printed from the originals in Trinity Library, where they were placed by Lambert, senior fellow of Trinity and formerly Greek Professor, in 1823. They are now bound together in the volume which contains the letters to Porson belonging to the college.]

² [John Norris, Esq. of Witton Park, Norfolk, founder of the Norrisian Professorship at Cambridge. See some particulars about him in the Camb. Ant. Society's *Communications* II. p. 147, by the late Mr. C. H. Cooper.]

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Amongst the numerous friends of Mr. Norris was a respectable clergyman and magistrate, the Rev. Thos. Carthew, Impropiator and Minister of the Church at Woodbridge in Suffolk. To him Mr. Norris communicated his difficulty with a request that he would permit Porson to wait upon him at Woodbridge: that he would take the trouble to examine his qualifications, and report to Mr. Norris the result. Unfortunately, Mr. Carthew himself had not been educated in the way which corresponded exactly with Mr. Norris's wishes. He had been brought up to the profession of the Law; and had been in an extensive line of practise as a country solicitor for some years before he had entered into holy orders. Mr. Carthew, consequently, felt himself precisely in the same dilemma with his friend; and, in answer to Mr. Norris, expressed his reluctance to take upon himself the responsibility of such a charge.

I was at this time residing in Cambridge, where I had succeeded to the Greek Professorship in the year 1771—but I had lived in the neighbourhood of Mr. Carthew in the country in habits of familiar acquaintance with him some years before. Mr. Carthew, therefore, having previously obtained my concurrence, proposed to Mr. Norris that Porson should be sent without delay to Cambridge, to undergo such an examination as I should think sufficient to ascertain the object of Mr. Norris's enquiry. In this Mr. Norris acquiesced: and here cominences the series of Letters which accompany this detail, and which may serve as an authentic introduction to the history of this "Literary Prodigy."

On the receipt of Mr. Carthew's second letter, I perceived the full extent of the charge which I had undertaken: and determined to avail myself of the co-operation of some other friends on whose candour I could depend; and of whose ability and judgement there could be no doubt. Porson arrived the next morning.—The letter which he brought from Mr. Hewitt confirmed me in my resolution; and, accordingly, I introduced him



to Mr. Postlethwaite¹, Head-Tutor of Trinity Coll. on one side; to Mr. Collier², Head-Tutor on the other; and to Mr. Atwood³, whose eminence in the mathematical line is so universally acknowledged. Their concurrent eulogiums encouraged me to introduce Porson to the Marquis of Granby, who was at that time an undergraduate with us; and who instantly wrote to the D. of Rutland, and the E. of Mansfield, to engage their interest for Porson at the Charter-House School, where they were Governors. Their nomination, however, for the next vacancy had been long pre-engaged. I had procured the necessary information respecting the terms and conditions of admission, which are contain'd in the document (No. 4), but which are of no use, except as confirming the fact of an intended establishment there.

Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Atwood gave me their separate testimonials in favour of Porson; which I transmitted to Mr. Carthew, according to his direction, at the house of his friend Mr. Norris in London.

Porson return'd home. But, how long he remain'd under Mr. Hewitt's charge: by what means his patronage became afterwards so extensive: or in what manner he accumulated that stupendous mass of knowledge in a language of which, in the beginning of 1773, he was only studying the verbs, I cannot say. I quitted my residence in College soon after, and heard nothing of Porson till he emerged from Eaton School a scholar of Trinity College.

JAMES LAMBERT.

Feb. 4, 1823.

¹ [Thomas Postlethwaite, afterwards Master.]

² [William Collier, Reg. Prof. of Hebrew in 1771.]

³ [George Atwood, author of *A Treatise on Rectilinear Motion*. London. 1784, &c.]

II.

THOMAS CARTHEW to JAMES LAMBERT.

DEAR SIR,

Your interesting yourself so kindly in behalf of the poor lad, whose genius you heard me commend, is not only an act of benevolence towards him, but also a very obliging civility to me, and as such I shall ever acknowledge it.

Immediately on the *receipt of your letter*, I wrote to the lad's friends, and last night I received an answer from my friend Mr. Norris, wherein he expresses his sense of the generosity of your conduct, and directs me to inform you that *after full consideration*, he has judged it expedient to *send the boy immediately to Cambridge*, in order that his *abilities may be put to the test by the professor himself*; for he observes, that these luminaries, like the phænomena in the sky, very often shine only just long eno' to excite attention and surprize, and then drop at once into obscurity.—If, on examination, his genius shall be found by you, to be answerable to those high presages, which the partiality of his present instructor has conceived of him, so as to be worthy of a successful *recommendation to the Charterhouse*, Mr. Norris will then be responsible for his expences there; but if you should think his talents have been over-rated, (which is not improbable, as his poverty and mean birth may have encouraged a favourable prejudice,) Mr. Norris *will then direct his kindness towards him on a more humble plan, and more suitable to his rank*.

I apprehend the lad will be with you, nearly as soon as this letter.

I am, dear Sir, with all possible esteem and respect;

Your most obedient servant,

THO. CARTHEW.

Woodbridge, 26 Feb. 1773.

N. Richard Porson, born 25 Dec. 1759.



You will find the lad rather an unwinning cub than otherwise, but you will I doubt not make allowances for the awkwardness of his manners.

[Addressed, the Rev. James Lambert, Trinity College, Cambridge.]

III.

T. BROUGHTON to JAMES LAMBERT.

SIR,

I was this day favoured by Mr. Ramsden of the Charter-house, with the account of that foundation: which I hope will afford you satisfaction, and am, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient humble servant,

T. BROUGHTON.

Hatton Garden, 6 *Mar.* 1773.

IV.

[Enclosed in the above].

A scholar cannot be admitted upon the Charter-house foundation *before* he is *ten* years old, nor *after fifteen*.

When admitted, the House provides for him immediately a gown and bands, a black cloth jacket and breeches; and, after the first quarter, supplies him with four pair of new shoes, four pair of new stockings, three new shirts, a new hat, gown, bands, two jackets and two pair of breeches, annually: it also washes for him two shirts and four bands, weekly.

He is lodged and dieted in the house; where there is a Physician, Apothecary, Surgeon, and Matron to take care of him, when sick.

His education is attended with no other expense than for his books.

When he removes from school to either of the Universities, there is an exhibition of £40 per annum for eight years: and, in four of the Colleges in Oxford there are some other exhibitions, most of which are £20 per annum. Or if he goes to any trade, £40 are allowed towards placing him out apprentice.

N.B. The Scholars are all nominated by the Governors of the Charter-house; a list of whom may be seen in any of the Court Kalendars.

[Addressed, To the Rev. Mr. Lambert, Fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge.]



V.

THOMAS CARTHREW to JAMES LAMBERT.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Norris's correspondent in Norfolk not having fully understood his directions concerning the boy Porson, has given occasion to the lad's not waiting on you last week; as it was intended he should have done; but as more particular instructions have been since sent, the boy will be with you in a few days.

You will, I hope, excuse my repeating what I mentioned in my former Letter, that it is the wish and desire of all the boy's friends, that you would thro'ly examine into his abilities, as your report of him will in a great measure determine the plan to be pursued. You will be pleased to observe, that he is *full thirteen years old*, an age when many boys are *pretty good classic scholars without possessing any very distinguished capacities*. If the result of your examination should be, that you think his talents much above par, and that he may, if properly educated, make a shining figure, it is then hoped, *you will exert your influence towards procuring his admission into the Charter-house*; and all his friends will be ready, as far as they [are] able, to second your kind endeavours; which we wish may prove successful; but I cannot say, that our expectations are very sanguine in that particular, as it has been represented to be amazingly difficult to get a lad upon that establishment. If we should fail in this attempt, what think you of the *foundation at Eaton*? It is not impossible, but the expense of educating him there may be provided for by a subscription, in case you think he can be advanced to the head of the school; (so as to be *qualified for King's*) before he become superannuated. This last is only a secondary plan in case the former cannot be brought to effect.

As soon as the lad has gone thro' such examination as you may think proper, *I must intreat the favour of a letter* directed to me at this place containing your full sentiments, which I am sure will [be] delivered with all the candour and impartiality that can be wished for.

I am, dear Sir,

Your much obliged humble Servant,

THO. CARTHEW.

At John Norris's, Esq.

Grosvenor Place, London.

9th March 1773.

[Addressed, The Rev. James Lambert,
Trinity College, Cambridge.]

VI.

THOMAS HEWITT¹ to JAMES LAMBERT.

SIR,

The bearer hereof is the lad Mr. Carthew wrote to you about, and who translated the stanza out of the Minstrel. As you have been so kind to offer your assistance to the poor boy, Mr. Norris thinks it better you should see him yourself, than depend upon any relation, that might be made of him by others. But as I have had *the orderly and good boy* under my care *for almost two years*, I think it proper to tell you how he has been employed during that time. He had read some of Corderius' Colloquies when he first came, and having two little boys of my own, who were reading Erasmus, I put him to them, the greatest part of whose colloquies they read together and translated into English, which *last task the boy performing in about half the time they co'd*, I ordered him to lay by his Erasmus, and endeavour to turn his English into Latin, which he did so accu-

¹ [Curate of East Ruston. See *Cambridge Essays*, 1857 (p. 128, note).]



ately, that he varied but little from his author either in order or words. He is now doing the same by Cæsar's Commentaries. When he first began Ovid, I expected some little trouble in teaching him to scan, but to my great surprise found none, and I do not remember that he ever read six lines false as to quantity thro' his whole Metamorphoses. He has read all Terence, the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil, and is got into the Æneid. Perhaps you may wonder that I have said nothing of Greek hitherto; but my method (perhaps a wrong one) is to have lads pretty well versed in Latin first; and as *my own boys are by no means equal to him*, I was obliged to defer it the longer. I have not time to attend to the boy by himself, otherwise I doubt not but he might have made a considerable progress in the language. *What I do for him is gratis*, otherwise I sho'd think myself guilty of injustice. They are now getting the Greek verbs, and *will begin the Greek Testament shortly*. This boy, and one of my own generally employ an hour or two every day in mathematicks, in which science Porson had made such *proficiency, before he came to me*, as to be able to solve questions out of the *Ladies'* diary, to the great astonishment of a very able mathematician in these parts. To say any more about the lad is needless, as you will try him yourself, and I heartily wish you may find him worthy of your recommendation, and your success herein will be a great pleasure, and satisfaction to,

Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

T. HEWITT,

Of Bacton near N. Walsham,
Norfolk.

[About Mar. 12, 1773.]

[Addressed, To Mr. Lambert, Greek Professor,
Of Trin. Coll. Cambridge.]

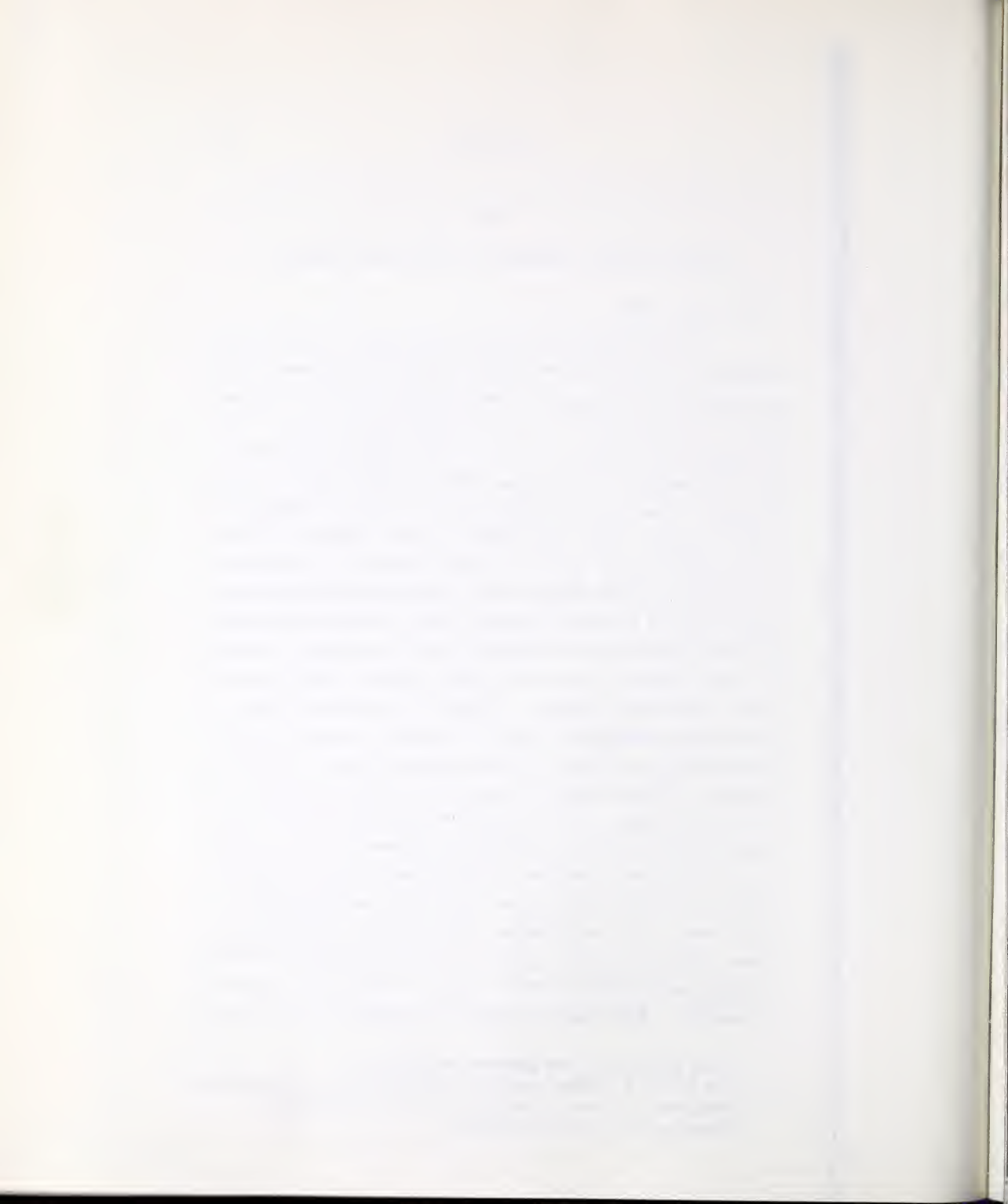


VII¹.THOMAS SMART HUGHES² to WILLIAM UPCOTT³.

MY DEAR SIR,

I wish it was in my power to give you a more detailed account of my interview with your celebrated predecessor, than my memory will now permit. It was the only one I ever had with him; it occurred when I was an undergraduate; and I unfortunately made no notes of it at the time, being then busily engaged in reading for my degree, which occupied almost all my thoughts. This interview took place in the rooms of my private Tutor, between whom and Porson a great intimacy subsisted. After about an hour spent in various subjects of conversation, during which the Professor recited a great many beautiful passages from his authors in Greek, Latin, French and English, my Tutor foreseeing the visitation that was evidently intended for him, feigned an excuse for going into the Town, and left Porson and myself together. I ought to have observed that he had already produced one bottle of sherry to moisten the Professor's throat, and that he left out another, in case it should be required. Porson's spirits being at this time elevated by the juice of the grape, and being pleased with a well-timed compliment which I had the good luck to address to him, he became very communicative, said he was glad that we had met together, desired me to take up my pen and paper, and directed me to write down, from his dictation, many curious algebraical problems, with their solution, gave me several ingenious methods of summing series, and ran thro' a great variety of the properties of numbers. After about an hour's occupation in this manner,

¹ [From the original in the possession of the Editor.]² [The Rev. T. S. Hughes, Author of *Travels in Greece, Albania, &c.*, the Continuation of Hume and Smollett's *History of England, &c.*]³ [Librarian of the London Institution.]



he said, lay aside your pen and listen to the History of a man of letters—how he became a sordid miser from a thoughtless prodigal—a * * from a * *—and a misanthrope from a morbid excess of sensibility. (I forget the intermediate step in the climax.) He then commenced a narrative of his own life, from his entrance at Eton School, thro' all the most remarkable periods, to the day of our conversation. I was particularly amused with the account of his school anecdotes, the tricks he used to play upon his master and schoolfellows, and the little dramatic pieces which he wrote for private representation. From these he passed to his academical pursuits and studies, his election to the Greek Professorship, and his ejection from his fellowship thro' the influence of Dr. Postlethwaite, who, tho' he had promised it to Porson, exerted it for a relation of his own¹. "I was then (said the Professor) almost destitute in the wide world, with less than £40 a year for my support, and without a profession, for I never could bring myself to subscribe Articles of Faith. I used often to lie awake through the whole night and wish for a large pearl." He then gave me a history of his life in London, where he took chambers in the Temple, and read at times immoderately hard. He very much interested me by a curious interview which he had with a girl of the town, who came into his chambers by mistake, and who shewed so much cleverness and ability in a long conversation with him that he declared she might with proper cultivation have become another Aspasia. He also recited to me, word for word, the speech with which he accosted Dr. Postlethwaite when he called at his chambers, and which he had long prepared against such an occurrence. At the end of this oration the Doctor said not a word, but burst into tears and left the room. Porson also burst into tears when he finished the recital of it to me. In this manner five hours passed away, at the end of which the Professor, who had finished the second bottle of my friend's sherry, began

¹ [John Heys, B.A. 1789.]



to clip the King's English, to cry like a child at the close of his periods, and in other respects to shew marks of extreme debility. At length he rose from his chair, staggered to the door, and made his way down stairs, without taking the slightest notice of his companion. I retired to my College, and next morning was informed by my friend, that he had been out upon a search, the previous evening, for the Greek professor, whom he discovered near the outskirts of the town, leaning upon the arm of a dirty bargeman and amusing him by the most humorous and laughable anecdotes. I never even saw Porson after this day, but I shall never cease to regret that I did not commit his history to writing whilst it was fresh in my memory.

I am, my dear Sir,

With great regard, your's sincerely,

T. S. HUGHES.

Cambridge, *Oct.* 3, 1826.

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